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8 JANUARY 1987

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SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 44, 1 Nov 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Florian Mezes: "A Look at Household Plots"; first paragraph is HETI VILAGGAZDASAG introduction]

[Text] Small-scale farming plays an ever-greater role in Hungary's farm production, and yet the number of small-scale farmers is declining year by year. This, among others, is one of the contradictions we find in the latest MEM [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] publication, issued for the 30 October conference on small-scale farming. An important general cause of this evidently diminishing interest in small-scale farming might be the small-scale farmers' lack of opportunity to have their interests safeguarded in a manner they themselves are able to control.

Seemingly everything is entirely in order within small-scale farming in Hungary. And if we look at the results, then perhaps not only seemingly. Also the tables presented below show how important a role household plots and subsidiary farms have in producing many of the vegetables and fruits brought to market, or specifically in meat production. According to the latest MEM publication, issued for the 30 October conference on small-scale farming, the annual gross output of farm products increased by 3.0 billion forints from 1981, to a total of 230 billion forints in 1985; but the gross output of small-scale farming increased, in round numbers, by 5.0 billion forints during the same period, to 82 billion forints. Due to the difference in growth rates, small-scale farming increased its share of Hungary's gross farm output from 34 to 35.7 percent in five years.

But it provides food for thought that the number of small-scale farms in Hungary declined by 80,000 during the same period. This figure includes 34,000 household plots, and 46,000 subsidiary farms (i.e., small-scale farms other than the household plots farmed by members of agricultural cooperatives). The ageing of small-scale farmers, mainly in the case of household plots, explains this decline only partially. According to the statistical reports and analyses covering recent years, a discouraged mood of "it no longer pays" was the main reason of the majority of the small-scale farmers who quit.

One sentence in the ministry's summary report reveals this "it no longer pays" phenomenon: "Since 1981, in contrast with the gross farm output's

Table 1. Small-Scale Farming's Share of Domestic Fruit and Vegetable Production in 1985 (Percent)

Vegetables:		Tomatoes	73.5
Cabbage	77.9	Green peppers	84.6
Red cabbage	82.2	Spice peppers	83.8
Savoy cabbage	86.3	Sweet corn	77.0
Kohlrabi	91.5	Asparagus	88.3
Cauliflower	88.8	Seed onions	69.1
Carrots	76.4	Other vegetables	58.4
Parsley	96.3	Fruit:	
Celery	88.7	Apples	51.5
Radishes	99.4	Pears	80.9
Red beets	97.1	Cherries	91.9
Onions	70.8	Morello cherries	69.6
Green onions	99.0	Plums	91.7
Garlic	99.4	Apricots	64.8
Common lettuce	94.4	Peaches	67.6
Spinach	47.3	Quince	99.6
Sorrel	79.3	Walnuts	97.8
Cucumbers	95.5	Chestnuts	94.6
Squash	79.2	Medlars	100.0
Pumpkins	94.8	Hazelnuts	99.0
Cantaloupes	77.5	Gooseberries	98.1
Watermelons	45.0	Currants	85.0
Green beans	36.6	Raspberries	95.7
Green peas	6.1	Strawberries	89.5

Table 2. Small-Scale Farming's Share of Domestic Gross Farm Output in 1985 (Percent)

Small grains and pulses	9.5
Industrial crops	12.0
Potatoes	71.9
Forage and succulent fodder crops	6.7
Vegetables	69.7
Fruit	65.9
Viticulture	58.2
<u>Other Crops</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Crop production jointly	26.0
Cattle breeding	24.3
Hog breeding	58.7
Sheep breeding	25.0
Poultry breeding	43.0
<u>Other livestock</u>	<u>57.8</u>
Livestock production jointly	44.0

growth, net output has not increased and has even dropped slightly." The publication does not offer any recent data on this, but between 1970 and 1980 the gross farm output increased by 81 percent, while the net farm output increased by only 39 percent, to 34.4 billion forints. "All this proves," wrote Zoltan Zoltan in the No 3/1985 issue of the journal GAZDASAG, "that the

ripple effects of significant external cost increases reached also the small-scale farmers in the same way as the large-scale farms, as a result of which the small-scale farmers' incomes were nearly 50 percent lower than a decade earlier." Since then, however, the net farm output has declined; in other words, the profitability of small-scale farming has fallen at a rate even faster than from 1970 to 1980.

But "it no longer pays" is only one component of the discouragement, and perhaps not even the more important one at that. For the other component--constant awareness of playing only second fiddle to the socialist large-scale farms, and the comprehensive personal, economic and organizational dependence that produces this feeling--seems much stronger.

For example, perhaps no document on small-scale farming ever fails to mention that the large-scale farms produce and supply at least two-thirds of the feed and fodder (forage and feed grain) that the small-scale farmers require for their livestock. Sometimes this sounds as if it were feasible to produce on the 640,000 household plots that measure at most several hundred square fathoms each, and perhaps in the even smaller gardens of the 780,000 subsidiary farms, all the feed and fodder necessary for about two-fifths of Hungary's entire livestock population.

The principle of command planning has been abolished in Hungary, but other "breakdowns" seem fairly virulent. Although the central agencies are influencing the farms' output mostly with the help of economic instruments, they actually know and recognize only one partner--the large-scale farm. They strive to provide incentives primarily for the large-scale farm to organize small-scale farming and provide the necessary range of services; in short, to integrate small-scale farming into large-scale farming. Of course, the central agencies influence also small-scale farmers through tax benefits and financial programs, but the small-scale farmers never really come into consideration as negotiating partners. Indeed, small-scale farmers have no organization to safeguard their interests, one that could represent them in negotiations with an agricultural cooperative or administrative agency. In the opinion of the central agencies, the small-scale farmers' interests ought to be safeguarded by the organization--the agricultural cooperative, or the general consumer and marketing cooperative--with which they maintain contractual relations, i.e., the very organization against which the interests of the small-scale farmers have to be safeguarded.

There are also other ways in which the interests of small-scale farmers ought to be safeguarded. For example, small-scale farmers are being charged 18,000 forints more than the large-scale farms, for the same garden tractor costing over 100,000 forints. The announcement regarding the new procurement prices and premiums for hogs, intended to arrest and turn around the decline of Hungary's hog population last year and the year before, contained computation methods so complicated that the superficial reader believed the procurement prices were being raised 3.80 forints per kilogram, whereas the actual rise was only 1.30 forints per kilogram. Or the prices of the different types of mixed feed for hogs were reduced by 1 to 6 forints [per bag] last year, but simultaneously the price of the bag in which the feed is supplied was raised

by 5.20 forints; thus only the feed for starter pigs, reduced by 6 forints, actually cost 0.80 forint less than before, but all the other types of feed for hogs cost the small-scale farmer more.

We could go on and on listing the many ways in which the interests ought to be safeguarded of the many domestic small-scale farmers who at present are left to fend for themselves. What they need, of course, is real safeguarding of their interests. For it would not help them much if some national organization were established, with many territorial subdivisions and even more local ones, just to churn out reports, but lacking the formal or informal authority to negotiate on an equal footing with the state agencies and cooperative organizations at their respective levels.

We need all this not just to be able to say that it exists. It is easy to see that a branch of production such as agriculture requires the coordinate operation of several component organizations, and that their collaboration can only be lopsided if one or another of them is not treated as an "adult" and is not able to safeguard its real interests. In the sense that the subordinate actor such as small-scale farming, which today accounts for more than a third of agriculture's commodity production, is forced to collaborate with the other actors, under the conditions that they set. Yet compromises arrived at through bargaining are a much surer way of achieving in the long run farm production's desired equilibrium that is being upset each year, than is even the most professionally functioning system of intervention.

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CSO: 2500/78

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE VIEWED

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 44, 1 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Pal Juhasz, staff member of the Cooperative Research Institute: "A Variation on a Theme"; first paragraph is HETI VILAGGAZDASAG introduction]

[Text] How can Hungarian agriculture regain its former luster? A staff member of the Cooperative Research Institute outlines below a possible alternative of agriculture's future development.

Farming is not just growing a crop with great care or frugally. It also means answering the challenges. And our agriculture has now reached the point where it would be a mistake not to face the problems.

Our agriculture's growth that began barely more than 20 years ago, after 25 years of stagnation and two cutbacks, soon led to where agriculture was able to become the most important net exporting branch of the open Hungarian economy. In the 1979-1983 period, when awareness spread of the "new growth path" and of the need to do things differently, the practice of our agricultural organizations was often praised as an example: of modernization that transforms even everyday life; of ability to change; of a commercial approach; of expediently combining activities; and of the successful coexistence of small-scale and large-scale farming. And that this relative advance, this breakthrough from the constraints of the economic environment, was not due solely to changes in economic policy is evident also from the rise of the agricultural cooperatives and state farms' national economic importance during this period: their work force grew; and not only agriculture's surplus product increased, but agricultural organizations also accounted for a substantial proportion of the growth in industry, trade and services during this period. Until 1984, the agricultural organizations were able to compensate for the increasing agricultural parity ratio and payments to the state budget, by behaving more and more as enterprises.

Behind these successes, however, the unsolved problems accumulated. Understandably, our agricultural enterprises adjusted to the conditions of the domestic market and economic regulation. They took advantage of their ability to organize their nonagricultural activities more efficiently than the traditional industrial and trade organizations whose internal practices are

often cumbersome. And they were also able to profit slightly from the extra work that more than half of Hungary's families were willing to devote to subsidiary (small-scale) farming. But they hardly changed their work organization in large-scale farming and retained its evolved forms. The very high capital intensity and costs of these forms of large-scale farming did not come down, and their productivity barely rose, despite the clearly evident significant reserves for a rise in productivity.

Yet competition is exerting pressure from two directions. In the countries with developed infrastructures--where the infrastructural industries are more modern and more flexible, the telephone system is good, and trade and the banking system comprehensively integrate the activities--the level of productivity offsets the competitive drawback of higher wages. Furthermore, the state is aiding farmers through protectionism. More and more significant importing countries of the developing world are realizing that development must be boosted not only, and perhaps not even primarily, in the cities.

We must face the fact that in the world market we will be able to take advantage of our country's ideal natural conditions for farming, and of our agricultural know-how, only if we learn to mass-produce farm products at lower cost and are able to supply a larger volume of high-quality agricultural specialties. And this can succeed only if we are able to transform the social nature of our production organizations and production relations. In my opinion, also our agricultural cooperatives and state farms ought to be reformed. Their work organization--divided among specialized units under four or five levels of management, and directed, controlled and accounted by production stages--is often cumbersome and unreliable. And mainly it is conservative because, within its scope, responsibility for the entire process is lacking. Its development was warranted by the fact that the application of new equipment and work standards was able to spread quickly in this manner. But this has produced an organization that is hardly compatible with modern technology and present work standards. In none of the advanced agricultural countries today is there a work organization under a rigid management structure. The distorted everyday incentives stemming from hierarchic relationships and performance wages (by production stages) cannot be offset sufficiently by profit-linked bonuses.

Just as a significant proportion of the successful industrial and service subdivisions are linked as autonomous enterprises to the head office of their agricultural cooperative or state farm, the head office ought to have such links also with those of its businesses that are managing independently the agricultural assets entrusted to them. In this way the agricultural cooperatives and state farms could form small teams whose members have an overview of the business and are able to supervise one another, and where efficiency of the process--rather than the organization-created appearances--direct the work. The head office, too, could utilize the advantages of the large concentration of capital: instead of managing the system of work organization, it could devote its attention to the rate of return on assets, and to letting its businesses compete with one another.

Of course, the large-scale farms are monopolies in many respects. To compel them to streamline their organization and use their capital more efficiently,

therefore, it will be necessary to introduce also in agriculture the right to establish enterprises, and the mechanism for doing so. Partially the autonomous subdivisions of the already existing organizations could become independent subsidiaries or small cooperatives; and partially the nonagricultural cooperatives and enterprises with links to agriculture could establish agricultural businesses. But mainly the agricultural businesses of the second economy ought to be allowed to form enterprises. The rise of productivity could then continue also in the second economy. And the cooperatives' head offices, which would become asset-managing organizations, would have a real alternative for using their assets more efficiently. This would help to end the situation under which different rules apply to the first economy, and again different ones to the second, also within agriculture.

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CSO: 2500/79

POLISH PLANNING OFFICIAL ON CEMA INTEGRATION

AU260950 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22-23 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview given by Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, to Henryk Chadzynski: "CEMA's Accelerated Integration"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] The 42d CEMA session in Budapest and the Moscow meeting of leaders of the CEMA countries stressed the need to accelerate CEMA integration and to improve CEMA cooperation. Why this urgent need?

[Dlugosz] A number of factors stemming from CEMA's new realities and several external factors are behind this need and are responsible for the fact that our countries must accept and have accepted the challenge of development. That is why we must improve the mechanisms of socialist integration, including CEMA activities.

[Chadzynski] How do you appraise the present forms and instruments of the integration of CEMA countries?

[Dlugosz] I have discussed this issue many times and that is why my answer will be brief. I think that the mechanisms of socialist economic integration have passed their test at a certain stage of our community's development, a stage that should be regarded as closed. The new stage calls for qualitative changes in the mechanisms, forms, and methods of cooperation.

[Chadzynski] What should be the crux of improvements in integration mechanisms?

[Dlugosz] Since we plan to achieve a higher stage of economic integration we must switch from the forms and methods of cooperation in trade to extensive integration of production and scientific research. Setting up joint enterprises within our community is an example of this. In the case of Poland this is no longer a future venture. We are already in it as attested to by the 15 October accord with the USSR on the principles of joint enterprises and organizations in our two countries. We are continuing talks in this connection with other CEMA countries. This is a crucial, but not the only example. Direct cooperation among industrial enterprises and research and development units is becoming an increasingly important feature of integration. The

decisions that were made in the USSR last August to extensively commit the potential of the Soviet economy to direct cooperation with the socialist countries are of great importance for the development of these forms of socialist integration.

I think that a more extensive development of this cooperation on bilateral and multilateral terms will help promote efficiency and, which is most important, will create truly favorable opportunities for transfers of modern technologies. I also think that our community must be more consistent in implementing the decisions made by the 41st CEMA session on extensive scientific-technological progress. Third, it is necessary to agree that the coordination of socioeconomic plans is a crucial mechanism of our integration, provided qualitative changes are made in the present procedures.

[Chadzynski] The new stage of integration calls not only for improvements in planning, but also for economic mechanisms conducive to effective cooperation. What should be done in this regard?

[Dlugosz] Two basic measures, which will determine the effectiveness of the new approach to the process of socialist integration, should be taken. I have in mind the convertibility of the transfer ruble and national currencies, which is the primary issue. The second issue is to harmonize the instruments of the planning and running of our economies at least in the sphere that is concerned with broadly conceived cooperation with foreign countries. My postulates are nothing new. These issues were included in the comprehensive program for intensifying socialist integrity that was adopted in Bucharest in 1971, but that could not have been implemented. Perhaps these projects were too ambitious for those times, a fact that we must also bear in mind now when we are trying to solve these problems once again. These instruments are very delicate and sensitive from the viewpoint of economics and of the interests of every CEMA country. It has been stressed that in contrast to the capitalist countries, our integration is international and not supranational and that is why solving the problems in question can be effected by stages and on the principles of ever increasing consensus. We can also view all these issues so as to assume that the new joint forms of the integration of science, production, and trade will be elements of the development of those sphere that determine the future.

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CSO: 2600/226

SOVIET COOPERATION IN MACHINE BUILDING, AGRICULTURE

Machine-Building Progress

Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mariya Budinova: "Not in Percentages, But by How Many Fold"]

[Text] That day, Monday, 25 August 1986, is indelibly remembered. That was the first workday for the first Soviet specialists, representatives of the Bulgarian-Soviet Bureau for Coordinating the Ivanovo-ZMM Joint Association. Together with engineer Metodi Damyanov and the metallurgical engineer Valentin Stepanov, the leader of the Soviet group in the bureau, and with design engineer Boris Baranchikov, on that day we crossed the threshold of their office. Naturally, they spent little time in it. There were so many crucial tasks. Resolved "on the way" were routine problems related to establishing the authority of the newly-founded Bulgarian-Soviet Ivanovo-ZMM Association. In essence, this is no longer an abstract concept but a real fact. A collective with claims to competitiveness and one principle: "Always something new!"

One of the "sensations" at the 42d International Spring Technical Fair was the IS-500 manufacturing centers for prismatic-base members weighing 800 kg with the automatic changing of tools and the parts which are ready for assembly. Or if one quotes the opinion of specialists, the IS-500, the result of the joint efforts of Bulgarian and Soviet designers, is in essence a miniplant. A machine which combines the capabilities of several integrated machines with those of a manufacturing center. But here is what the General Director, the metallurgical engineer Valentin Stapanov has to say:

"The difficulty of the task which confronted us and our Bulgarian colleagues was for the first time to develop equipment which does not have any analog in world practice. We were moving together along unknown, untrod paths. We started with the IR-200 automated metal-cutting machine, the first offspring of the new stage in economic and scientific-technical collaboration. This was a success achieved in an exceptionally short time. The machine combines several machines controlled from one electronic brain; in essence, this was a ready-made modulus for a flexible, automated production system. We did not have time to wait, we did not have the right to make a mistake. The time was

short but the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress obliged us to put everything in motion, in pace with the time.

First Results

Plans have been coordinated and approved for joint activities in production, scientific-technical collaboration and reciprocal deliveries of subcontracting assemblies up to the year 1990.

They have begun to carry out work programs for increasing the engineering and technical levels of the jointly developed products.

A range of preassembled articles and the technical specifications for them have been set. The parts of the articles have been standardized as a result of the work done by the specialists of the two fraternal countries.

A uniform design base has been adopted for the joint production of the manufacturing centers and machines. The 9-month plan has been successfully fulfilled.

The basic aim in 1986-1990 for the Ivanovo-ZMM Association is to provide the national economies of the two countries with close to 2,700 manufacturing centers.

In the Place of Business Cards

Metallurgical engineer Valentin Stepanov for more than 20 years has worked as the head of a large foundry. It was his task to introduce new equipment in metallurgical production at the Machine Building Association imeni 50 let SSSR. He is a specialist with great experience and a broad range of knowledge.

Design engineer Boris Baranchikov arrived in the city of Ivanovo in 1976 during the first steps at developing the manufacturing centers. He participated in the creation of the first machine, the IR-200 manufacturing center, the offspring of Soviet and Bulgarian specialists at the Metalik Plant in Pazardzhik.

"The pooling of the technical and production capabilities of the two countries," said Boris Baranchikov continuing the thought of engineer Stepanov, "has made it possible to shorten the cycle of designing and initiating production of new machines by nearly 20-30 percent. We are commencing joint development of modern equipment and production processes (laser machines, grinding manufacturing centers and so forth). There is an exchange of knowledge, experience and capabilities, making it possible to flexibly and promptly meet the requirements of production for scarce parts and pieces. Production cooperation is broadening with enterprises of the electrical engineering industry in order to provide modern systems with numerical program control and drives, automatic hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and instrumentation.

The main idea of joint activity is to facilitate the work of people, to shift their work to the "shoulders" of machines and to develop first-rate, most modern equipment. As was said by the general director of the Ivanovo-ZMM Association, Vladimir Kazaidze, "we must learn to successfully solve the problem of increasing labor productivity, improving work conditions, raising efficiency and other economic indicators not by 10-30 percent but at least by 2-2.5-fold." Or as the challenge states "we must assume 'brazen' plans!"

The establishing of the Bulgarian-Soviet association is an essential step in socialist integration. This is our common path. Most certainly for our nation, the Soviet nation and for the entire socialist commonwealth. Or as it is concisely said: socialist integration discloses its capabilities in depth. A guarantee for success? It has prevented excessive duplication in the development and production of exceptionally complex, precision and highly efficient equipment. Intellectual forces and time are also saved. For the first time the great capabilities are being employed and which are provided by such a pooling of forces in the entire "science--production" chain. This is a fact which means high economic and technical indicators for the products with the new Ivanovo-ZMM mark.

Plans for Agricultural Integration

Sofia KOOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union: "New Forms of Integration"]

[Text] The anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been celebrated not only by the Soviet people. All honest, progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world also celebrate this historic victory. We Bulgarians also celebrate it and in so doing make our own assessment: what would our nation be, what would the Bulgarian countryside and our agriculture be without the socialist revolution? Could we be dreaming of the present intense modern agricultural production without it?

The forms of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation are many as are the business and personal contacts between the Bulgarian and Soviet people. For decades our relations could serve as a measure of selflessness and mutual aid, of fraternal understanding, of a mutually advantageous trade and exchange of production experience. All of this has its real manifestation in our everyday life. Ties in agriculture have also entered a new stage, particularly since the joint session of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union and the Board of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture which was held in July 1986 in Moscow.

Our relations established on a sound basis are developing and improving every year.

At all the joint meetings we can note with satisfaction that our collaboration is being carried out evermore successfully and that the Bulgarian and Soviet agricultural production and food industries are finding ever-closer and more

common goals and tasks. And this helps to make even fuller use of the scientific-production potential established in the two countries for increasing agricultural products and achieving a higher production efficiency.

Close ties have been established between the scientific institutions of the two countries which are carrying out joint work on 18 questions. The 2 agricultural academies and 42 scientific research institutes and experimental stations are collaborating.

Our common work in the area of selection and seed production and in breeding work in livestock raising has been a success. Progressive methods have been developed in plant raising, livestock raising and feed production. Joint projects are underway on mechanization, the programming and control of yields, on the use of electronic computers and computerization in agricultural production.

The N. Pushkarov Institute and the Agrophysical Scientific Research Institute in Leningrad have worked out an agroecological model for water exchange in soils of heavy mechanical composition and this has contributed to their more efficient use and for obtaining higher yields from them. By the joint efforts of Bulgarian and Soviet scientists, an original early-ripening white muscat grape variety has been developed and this has been named Druzhba [Friendship]. And from our joint selection work, we already have two early hybrids of grain corn with high productive capabilities which significantly surpass the standard yield. A method has been worked out for the accelerated multiplying of virus-free planting stock for vegetable crops. Each year many more than 100 new and promising new varieties of agricultural crops are exchanged between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Also jointly developed are methods for the industrial raising of dairy sheep for the USSR and for the meat herd for our nation. Our industrial poultry raising receives equipment from Soviet plants.

We definitely feel that the opportunities for the development of Bulgarian-Soviet collaboration have grown and require new forms and approaches for deepening its content and practical application.

In June of the current year, representatives from the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee (GOSAGROPROM), the VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin], the NAPS [National Agroindustrial Union], the Association for the Food Industry and the Agricultural Academy signed a new protocol on scientific-technical collaboration.

A plan has been reviewed for a joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific research laboratory for developing high-yield dairy animals on the basis of improving the method of embryo transplants, for exchanging genetic material, for training personnel and for developing the necessary equipment. We can say with satisfaction that the start of the effective work of this laboratory is a question of days. The Bulgarian and Soviet scientists with great efficiency and a great feeling of responsibility have completed this important stage in our joint work.

In being guided by the decisions of the 1984 summit Economic Conference of the CEMA Member Nations and by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration Between Bulgaria and the USSR and in working to broaden and deepen economic collaboration and for the more efficient use of hothouse area in the two nations, the governments of the two countries have agreed and have established the first such joint Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production association for hothouse vegetables. This will cover 5,600 decares of covered space. Due to this, during the winter-spring months, the market supplies will be improved. Its operations are to be based upon the introduction of modern industrial technologies employing hydroponics, aeroponics, automatic systems for the computer control of microclimate, full mechanization and automation of production.

The plans have been finished also for building a Bulgarian-Soviet association for producing flowers and decorative plants as well as a joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production association for selection and seed production of corn and other grain crops.

The joint bilateral scientific-production associations are a new stage and a vivid manifestation of socialist integration in action and of carrying out a unified technical and economic policy in some of the most important spheres of agricultural production.

10272

CSO: 2200/19a

AMBASSADOR GREKOV ON COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed introduction and speech by Ambassador Leonid Grekov, Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria: "The Strategy of Acceleration -- The Strategy of the Future"]

[Text] This day began with a great deal of excitement both for the agricultural workers and for the journalists of the newspaper. Equally excited were our colleague correspondents from the Soviet mass information media accredited to our nation who along with us were waiting for the guests. According to the old custom, the Yambol farmers greeted Leonid Grekov and his wife Praskovya Demidovna with the bread and salt of their labor and affection. They were greeted by the smiles of the Thracian girls and the brightly colored embroideries. Also present with the guests was the First Secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, Ivan Ovcharov.

The meeting of the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Soviet Union with the leadership of the complex became a particularly cordial direct talk about the present and future of the farmers here.

"Allow me on behalf of the collective of the agroindustrial complex [APK] to greet you, dear Leonid Ivanovich, with a warm 'Welcome'," said the chairman of the APK, the honored agricultural worker, Petko Bozhkov. "And due to the editors of the newspaper KOOPERATIVNO SELO, we have been able to be the hosts of this fraternal, cordial meeting on the eve of the brightest holiday of mankind."

The chairman spoke and all that he said was of interest. Both his words and the results are strong and impressive because behind them are the people and their workdays on the farms and fields, in the vineyards and orchards and in the mechanized detachments. This explained the interest of the dear guest in the work of the workers of the Georgi Dimitrov APK and he did not conceal his amazement with the high wheat yields and high milk yields, [sentence incomplete].

Speech by Ambassador Grekov

Our nation is on the eve of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, said Leonid Grekov in his speech. The holiday is grounds for us to turn not only to the achieved successes but also to those problems which remain to be solved.

At present, the Soviet and Bulgarian workers are actively at work carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that the two party congresses are a natural consequence of carrying out a single line and a single approach in implementing the designated strategy up to the year 2000.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held at a turning point in the development of Soviet society and it creates a qualitatively new situation inside the country and on the international scene, continued the Soviet ambassador. In this context I would like to point out the loyalty of the CPSU to Marxism-Leninism and at the same time its ability to analyze, to assess the real situation, to draw correct lessons from experience and, most importantly, to find the ways for resolving urgent problems.

In domestic policy, the congress proclaimed a general line the essence of which is the acceleration of the nation's socioeconomic development, emphasized Leonid Grekov.

What, however, does the acceleration of socioeconomic mean?

This means an increase in the growth rates and ubiquitous intensification. It means an active social policy, the deepening of socialist democracy, the development of socialist self-management, an improvement in ideological and political work as well as active and offensive foreign policy activities.

What do we want to achieve?

Up to the year 2000, emphasized Leonid Grekov, we must double the production potential of the nation as well as national income, labor productivity must increase by 2.5-fold and the real income of the population must rise by 1.6-1.8-fold.

The new version of the CPSU Program points out: "The party in every possible way will assist in a further increase and effective use of scientific-technical potential in the nation, in furthering scientific research which opens up new opportunities for great, revolutionary changes in intensifying the economy. Everywhere we must ensure the introduction of the most recent scientific and technical achievements into production, into management, into the service sphere and everyday life. Science will fully become a direct productive force."

The tactics of acceleration, the speaker continued, consists in moving forward along a broad front of science and technology and at the same time carrying out a selective policy, concentrating our efforts on the key areas of

scientific and technical progress. The essence is not only a many-fold increase in labor productivity but also greater efficiency in the use of reserves and lower material intensiveness of production. Our tactics for progress is to be based on these three pillars.

However, we must frankly state that we are at the very outset of our path. And in spite of this many things have already changed. In truth, while in recent years, the figures for our development have varied around 2 percent, for the 9 months of this year national income has increased by 4.3 percent, the volume of industrial production has risen by 5.2 percent, and labor productivity in industry by 4.8 percent. These are high indicators which characterize the successful progress of our economy.

I would particularly like to mention agricultural development in our country, continued Leonid Grekov. This year was a comparatively successful one for the sector. However, we are confronted with the task by the year 2000 of having 1 ton of grain per person and this means that we must produce 290-300 million tons. This is an enormous task. At present, the nation everywhere is introducing intensive production methods to realize it.

The Soviet Union, said Leonid Grekov, has carried out enormous work to re-equip agriculture. New high-powered tractors are being put into production. Next year we will begin series production of a new model of grain combine. Intensive production methods and minimal soil working necessitate the production of new means of production.

I would like to say a few words on Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the area of the national economy, stated Leonid Grekov.

The Soviet Union are moving arm in arm, they are carrying out a common policy for accelerating social and economic development and together are defending peace on the international scene.

However, the enemies of socialism endeavor to play down the accomplishments of Bulgaria, they cannot stifle the truth. And this is expressed in the fact that in just a few decades the nation has covered an enormous distance in its development. In terms of the per capita production of industrial product, Bulgaria is categorically among the 20 most developed countries in the world. If we continue the comparison for this indicator, in terms of steel production, Bulgaria is on the same level as the United States, for electric power with Japan and in terms of electronic products holds one of the first places in Europe. We are pleased by the remarkable successes achieved by the Bulgarian people and by the BCP lead by the party Central Committee, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Precisely these successes provide an opportunity for our trade and economic collaboration to develop at an accelerated pace. While in the last five-year plan the commodity turnover was 52 billion rubles, during the next 5 years this will increase by 40 percent and amount to around 72 billion rubles. Two joint scientific-production associations have been created and are in operation. At the same time, another 25 joint Soviet-Bulgarian associations will be built.

What has been achieved up to now instills confidence in us that the complex and difficult tasks which confront our peoples will be successfully resolved.

In taking up the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Leonid Grekov emphasized that the basic area in the international activities of the Soviet state has been and remains the struggle for peace. In the present nuclear missile age, the Soviet ambassador said, it is essential to have new thinking and an understanding of the responsibility of each and every one for the fate of peace and mankind.

Proceeding from this understanding of the present world we will build our policy on the international scene.

The United States and its military-industrial complex are continuing to push a policy of militarism. However, this policy does not conform to the national interests of either the United States, the American people or the other peoples. For this reason we are making such efforts to reach agreement with the United States on eliminating the nuclear danger and to carry out specific measures in the area of disarmament. We have pursued this goal at the summit meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik.

In the Icelandic capital, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, proposed a package of bold proposals. This includes a cutback in strategic offensive weapons and their subsequent complete elimination, the removal of Soviet and American medium-range missiles from Europe as well as measures to strengthen the Antiballistic Missile Treaty.

The results of Reykjavik are known. They do not discourage us but rather indicate to us that we must double and treble our efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat.

There must be an active, offensive, dynamic, flexible and purposeful diplomacy by our nation together with the fraternal socialist powers. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress call precisely for such a diplomacy, for such a foreign policy, emphasized Leonid Grekov in conclusion.

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CSO: 2200/19b

ROHLICEK COMMENTS ON TRIP TO CHINA

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 39, 1986 p 3

[Interview of Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier of the CSSR, by Milan Strucek: "Two Piers of One Bridge"]

[Text] The extent of our cooperation with the PRC, particularly in economy, has been recently expanded and intensified, as proven not only in official visits but also by the signing of several important agreements. Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier of our federal government, returned a few days ago from the PRC and we asked him about the results of his official visit in that country.

[Question] It is known that this year the trade of goods between the CSSR and the PRC will amount to about 950 million Swiss francs, which is 15 percent more than last year. What are the preconditions for that exchange?

[Answer] First of all I should like to say that our entire visit took place in a favorable atmosphere. Naturally, we exchanged information about the fulfillment of the 5-year plans in both countries and also discussed methods by which the long-term CSSR-PRC trade agreement is being implemented. Of considerable advantage were several important negotiations on the level of the government held particularly in the past two or three years either in Prague or in Beijing. Among the agreed-upon forms of R&D cooperation were exchanges of visits by delegations from industrial ministries and by experts. The signing of an agreement which includes the organization of the CSSR-PRC joint commission for economy, trade and R&D cooperation is proof of the good relations which have developed in this area. Of special importance is the long-term trade agreement for 1986-1990 signed in December 1985 during the visit of Li Peng, deputy chairman of the PRC State Council, in Prague.

[Question] You mentioned that you had discussed the fulfillment of that agreement. What does it involve and what other decisions have been agreed upon?

[Answer] It specifies not only the obligations stemming from our current trade of goods which on our part include export of trucks, machining tools and textile machinery, but also rebuilding of plants and agreements on

cooperation in production. We signed agreements on gradual transfer of the manufacture of BD 200 textile equipment to the PRC, on the launching of operations in the assembly plant for Tatra 815 trucks in late 1985 in the city of [Xinhai?] sales of Czechoslovak licenses for electrostatic enamel application, and many offers of a non-material nature initiated by both partners; these agreements will serve as guidance for increased cooperation in other branches. Another good example of closer cooperation between enterprises of both countries is the recently concluded 10-year contract of cooperation in the production of generators for coal gasification. Excellent achievements of the assembly plant for Tatra 815 trucks motivated the Czechoslovak party to propose similar cooperation for Liaz trucks which have already earned a good reputation in the PRC. We shall participate in the development of the PRC's power engineering by supplying equipment for a power plant of 2 x 500 MW capacity. It is an important investment program which has opened further possibilities for our cooperation in this area even after 1990. Moreover, the contract for the delivery of technological equipment for the gasworks in the city of [Lanzhou] promises new opportunities for our participation in the PRC's municipal gasification program, for example, in the form of supply of equipment for coal gasification plants and of machinery for metallurgy, power engineering, for cement, brick and lime factories, breweries, and for food and chemical industries. We want to fulfill these contracts with the active participation of the PRC's industry, whose technological standards are rising and in many instances are comparable to the parameters of the foremost foreign suppliers. We may cooperate in programs for reconstruction and modernization of the PRC's railroad transportation. In addition, we discussed certain higher forms of cooperation, such as cooperation in production, sale of licenses, and so on.

[Question] What has the PRC offered to export to the CSSR in return?

[Answer] In addition to traditional goods, such as food and raw materials, a room is opening up for the procurement of consumer goods. I think that our consumers will welcome in particular the enrichment of our market with Chinese electronic products. It would be a good idea to open stores in Prague and Bratislava offering Chinese consumer goods and to organize exhibits of merchandise which would enable better selection to our consumer organizations. Furthermore, we are planning to import bicycle parts, automobile batteries, measuring instruments and cutting tools; we are considering imports of machining tools, electric motors, bulldozers and modules for Czechoslovak investments units delivered to third markets.

[Question] An agreement on international transportation of goods for 1986-1990 was signed during your visit. It is the first document of its kind in CSSR-PRC relations. What does this particular agreement involve?

[Answer] The increasing volume of goods exchanged between our countries has raised demands on their transportation, which has to be contractually arranged. Therefore, other specific documents on sea and air shipping are

now being drafted. We consider it advantageous to organize a joint CSSR-PRC sea shipping enterprise within the framework of the agreement you mentioned. Many of these and other questions dealing in particular with the implementation and specification of new opportunities for the development of economic relations between our countries will be discussed by the joint commission at its second meeting to be held in Beijing this November. Our members of the commission are led by B. Urban, minister of foreign trade, and the PRC members of Qian Zhenging, minister of water resources and electric power. We proposed that within this commission permanent working groups be organized for power engineering and metallurgy, areas on which our future cooperation will obviously be focused.

[Question] Nevertheless, cooperation does not pertain only to trade of goods or collaboration but also to people.

[Answer] Of course, exchanges of experts are under consideration. In addition it will be necessary to expand Chinese language study programs in the PRC for our students and conversely, study programs for Chinese students in our country because more interpreters will be needed and in general, we have to get better acquainted.

[Question] That leads to another question. What are the views of Chinese leaders on cooperation with the CSSR?

[Answer] Our delegation was received by the highest representatives of the PRC: Its premier, Li Xiannian, and Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the state council, both of whom stressed the opportunity for our mutual relations to develop on the solid foundations of our countries' traditional friendship. In our domestic and foreign policies we share many objectives--to defend world peace and to develop the socialist economy. We are dealing with many similar tasks and problems whose ultimate objective is the growth of our peoples' living standard. Although conditions and our views on some issues may differ, what is most important is our common interest in developing cooperation in many areas and in expanding our personal contacts.

[Question] You were about to visit some other Chinese cities beside Beijing. What were your impressions?

[Answer] We visited some industrial plants in Canton and Shanghai and also in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone bordering with Hong Kong. The PRC' electronic industry is concentrated in those new economic zones whose development is followed with special attention. For illustration I should like to mention that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan the growth rate of this branch exceeded 22 percent and in the current 5-year plan it is set at 16.5 percent. Nearly 3,000 enterprises and about 120 large research and planning institutes in the PRC are engaged in the production of electronic goods.

In the first six months of this year the PRC concluded contracts for deliveries of various types of electronics to more than 30 countries all over the world, which is ten times more than during the same period

in 1985. It exports pocket calculators, color television sets, and integrated circuits. In some Chinese plants, for example, in a steam turbine factory, we also saw machinery made in Czechoslovakia and met Chinese experts who had studied in the CSSR in the 1950's. They were glad to see us and some of them could still remember a few Czech expressions. Precisely this long-term cooperation and friendly relations are the piers at both ends of a bridge which will enable us gradually to advance to higher forms of cooperation to the benefit of both our countries and to the benefit of peace and socialism.

I should like to take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to the Chinese people on their state holiday, 1 October, the 37th anniversary of the PRC's foundation. For the developemnt of our current relations it is symbolic that the CSSR recognized the PRC already four days after that state was founded.

9004/12223

CSO: 2400/62

DESIRE, NEED TO EXPORT EMPHASIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 42, 1986 pp 1, 6

[Article by Eng Bedrich Culik, first deputy minister of general engineering of the CSSR: "We Want To and Must Export--Technical Production Measures in Support of Exports"]

[Text] The tasks which our general engineering must fulfill in the coming period stress in particular the technical standard and quality of goods and appropriate efficient utilization of products. Our ministry's main objective is to help intensify dynamically our entire national economy. Practically speaking, that means that we must manufacture machinery and equipment for more extensive modernization of our production base, offer modern technology to our consumers, and last but not least, supply our foreign trade with a selection of goods that will not only attract foreign customers but also earn us sufficient foreign exchange.

Last year the total production of goods in our ministry amounted to more than half of all engineering products in the CSSR. About 75 percent of them were products and services for final consumption and 25 percent were used in the form of semifinished products and subdeliveries within our ministry. A major part of the volume of our products was earmarked for export. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan engineering exports to the socialist countries, especially to the USSR which receives more than 50 percent of our exports, increased at a higher rate than planned.

Exports of engineering products have to contend with complex commercial and political conditions which cannot always be promptly and accurately predicted. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan our original tasks for nonsocialist countries were not fulfilled, although the total value of exports in pro forma contract prices did not decline. Particularly fierce competition took place in nonsocialist markets; deep depression struck many branches--for example, agricultural and textile industries--which affected above all our traditional, relatively large exports of tractors and textile machinery. Furthermore, our traditional exports of machine tools, profiling equipment, tannery and polygraphic machinery encountered serious problems.

I would not want to conceal the fact that this development was accompanied by certain negative occurrences on the part of the manufacturers. Many export branches failed to meet required standards, to accelerate innovations, to meet the technical and economic parameters of goods, and to provide reliable and comprehensive service on the level demanded by foreign customers.

It is worth mentioning that over the past 10 years the territorial direction of our exports has shifted considerably toward markets in the developing world. In many instances this means a certain drawback for R&D because those customers demand conventional goods with greater material inputs and fewer automated, especially electronic components and systems.

On the other hand, the demands made by socialist markets on the technical and economic standard of products, in particular on services and supplies of spare parts, have reached the level of demands made by the markets in non-socialist countries. In this respect the consultations and negotiations on trade agreements with socialist countries for the 1986-1990 period and long-term contracts of deliveries of specialized products were most illuminating.

One example is the development of the situation of our foremost trade partner, the USSR, which naturally is essential for the determination of the structure, quality and variety of Czechoslovak products. The USSR has gradually built its own large factories for producing machinery and equipment that it used to buy from us. It has constructed and is now expanding its production base for trucks, extending its manufacture of refrigerated trailers, construction machinery, excavators, and agricultural equipment, and increasing its production of motorcycles and modules (hydraulic systems). It is very dynamically developing its line of goods and improving the quality of its machine tools and other working machinery and equipment, including precision machinery with digital control, furnished with highly advanced accessories, including motors and manipulators. In addition, it is developing its own production of textile machinery and other equipment for light industry, of tools and of engineering consumer goods. A similar development may be noted in other European socialist countries.

This signifies an essential fact for our general engineering: if we intend to maintain our export potential, our response to such changes must be fundamental and most expeditious. I shall mention several measures whose objective it is to remedy or eliminate existing problems and to react to the projected development. These measures are of a technical production type. Their purpose is to improve the position of our vital export branches in foreign markets. They proceed from the indisputable premise that in the future we must always compete in no other than the most demanding markets. The measures correspond with the directive for general engineering based on the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and with the tasks for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Their main aim is to develop and introduce the latest technologies in order to achieve high efficiency in every stage of pre-production and production processes, and to ensure the quality and reliability of our products so as to stimulate demands for an increasingly broad product mix of our goods.

A decisive step toward the achievement of those objectives is our cooperation with the consumers of our products in creating selected systems of machinery and equipment in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and projections to year 2000. In this respect our cooperation with the ministries of agriculture and construction has been successful. Having gained valuable experience, we shall continue in the same fashion with a product mix of additional systems of machinery and equipment for the textile industry and for the manufacture of fancy goods, automobile transport, automated operations, systems of engineering consumer goods for our domestic market, etc. We expect that our consumer industries and foreign trade will adopt a positive attitude to their work because we are interested in turning our customers into our allies.

The reason why we are focusing special attention on machine tools and profiling machinery is that their standard determines the degree of progress of machine engineering technologies which are decisive for the efficiency and quality of production and, thus, also for the customers' interest. To improve the critical situation in exports of such technologies to nonsocialist countries and to modernize Czechoslovak engineering enterprises radically, Tovarny Strojirenske Techniky [Machine Technology Plants] VJH [economic production unit] in Prague prepared, and the program for the Eighth 5-Year Plan formulated, a new concept of their R&D and production in conformity with the trends followed by the world's leading manufacturing corporations. We have been lagging behind because of the delays in the development and delivery of advanced aggregates and systems, particularly of electrical and electronic components.

In its first stage--up to 1990--the concept focuses R&D tasks and structural changes in production on the following objectives:

- to develop and manufacture expeditiously certain advanced types of machinery imported thus far from nonsocialist countries (for example, an automatic saw has already been designed by the TOS in Varnsdorf, precision horizontal boring and milling machinery by the Kovosvit in Sezimovo Usti, and an automatic grinder for crankshafts by the TOS in Hostivar);

- to increase by 64 percent the share of CNC machinery, of which that of machine tools by 150 percent;

- to develop a structure more in step with expanded export; to improve the quality and reliability of machinery; to expand services;

- to increase the capacity of production in the Tovarny Strojirenske Techniky VJH by intensive modernization of its factories, efficient cooperation, addition of other appropriate engineering facilities, and by benefiting from international division of labor;

- to increase the staff with additional designers, technicians, tool-makers, and electronic engineers;

--to raise the capacity of engineering planning sectors for comprehensive exports of investment units of machine tooling and profiling equipment;

--to use laser and plasma technology in profiling machinery.

A new line of Tatra 815 trucks has been manufactured since 1983; gradually more than 30 models with full 3- or 4- axle drive have been produced. Some of them are adapted for export to the USSR for operation under the most difficult conditions in Siberian oil and natural gas deposit sites. For the same purpose Tatra in Koprivnice is planning to manufacture engines for trucks powered with compressed natural gas.

Replacement of the 10-cylinder motor with a 214 kW supercharged 8-cylinder engine, automation of production processes, and introduction of modern technologies and organization of production are now in the planning stage. According to the plan, the series of 815 Tatra automobiles will be partially modernized in 1987 and more thoroughly upgraded in 1989-1990 to improve their essential technological and operational parameters. The plan includes the production and supply of spare parts. Automobile assembly plants in the PRC (now in operation) and assembly shops planned in other countries will stimulate more exports.

The production of an updated line of LIAZ M. 1.2 motors for 8 to 12 ton LIAZ road trucks, with substantially longer utility life (over 400,000 km before overhaul) began this year. An advanced M 2 LIAZ engine with capacity ranging from 240 to 350 kW was designed for international freight transport systems, construction machinery and other uses and its manufacture in pilot plants was launched in 1986.

The light Avia trucks, manufactured on the basis of a license, will be thoroughly updated (supercharged motors, new transmissions, cabins, etc). In response to the USSR's demands, the structure of their production will be adjusted and, in particular, the production of vans and box cars of that line will be expanded by a decision based on an agreement on cooperation with the Renault Company of France.

By decision of our government, a new, more competitive Skoda 781 passenger automobile is planned for intensive production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This car will satisfy the EEC's safety and ecological regulations in countries where Skoda automobiles are traditionally exported: England, the FRG, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and France; Skoda cars with special modifications are exported to Canada. Their testing and mass production are scheduled for 1987 and 1988, respectively. In conjunction with the basic 5-door 781 Skoda automobile, the production of a line of service vehicles (station wagons, ambulances, taxicabs, etc) is planned; Trnavske Automobilove Zavody [Trnava Automobile Plants] will manufacture Skoda 1203 service automobiles in the early years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The Agrozet Zetor in Brno manufactures tractors of 3 to 63 kW capacity, Zavody Tezkeho Strojirenstvi [Heavy Engineering Works] in Martin makes tractors of 59-120 kW capacity. Tractors are continuously upgraded and

their technical and economic parameters improved. (Their sixth modernization is now under way in the Agrozet Zetor in Brno). They will be completely modernized in the second half of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (unified series III and IV). With the development of tractors completed, a technological production base for their manufacture, now under construction, is planned for 28,000 tractors of series III and 12,000 tractors of series IV. The advantage of the new tractors is their utility life, which has been extended by 8,000 motor hours before overhaul, furthermore, their improved hydraulics, control, and better sound-proofing and air-conditioning of their cabins. Next to technical production measures, foreign assembly plants for Zetor are planned to stimulate export.

Textile machinery represents a traditional export branch of general engineering. More than two-thirds of its annual output is exported. Therefore, practically all measures concerning machinery construction and modernization of its production are motivated by efforts to maintain and improve their export potential as regards the demands of European and US markets.

Serious problems with the function of electronics and automation of new textile machinery, mainly the BDA model of spindleless spinnery frames, Kontis multislough looms and Jettis looms have compelled our manufacturers to undertake thorough technological modernization in order to improve their operational reliability, finished textile goods and the output by fully automated operation, particularly by electronization.

Specifically, the following models of machinery are now being designed and improved:

- spindleless spinning machines of the new generation, with full application of electronics, with up to 100,000 rotor revolutions per minute (series BDA);

- weaving looms up to 380 cm wide, with electronic yarn metering, color change motion, and automatic tracing of operational and economic data;

- small-diameter hosiery knitting machines with a greater range of sizes and computerized memory of knitting patterns;

- industrial sewing machines and comprehensive garment assemblies with optimum automation of a wider index of operations.

Moreover, significant innovations are planned by the manufacturers of leather-processing machinery in Strojsvit of Krnov and of shoemaking equipment in Zavody Presneho Strojirenstvi [Precision Engineering Works] in Gottwaldov. The technical standard of most models of Czechoslovak machinery is on the level of its world competition. Problems stem from the capacity, and in shoemaking equipment, also from limited lines of products.

Specific R&D programs deal with the development of efficient staking, vibrating, shearing and pressing equipment with a greater range of operations. We are counting on the development of a new semi-automatic unit for wet leather treatment, with automatic metering of chemical ingredients, measuring and indexing. The folding of belted materials and punching of segments with robotized offtake, etc., will be mechanized.

The manufacture of typographical machinery is a branch with a typically export character; in addition, it has a long-range potential. The results of its development depend entirely on the automation of operations of its machinery. For that reason, a building-block unit of multicolor offsets automatically controlled by single-chip microcomputers is now being designed in the Adamov engineering works. The production of offset equipment will be considerably expanded in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The manufacture of construction, road-building and stripping machinery and excavators is concentrated in Zavody Tezkeho Strojirenstvi [Heavy Engineering Works] VHJ in Martin. The technological development of this dynamically growing branch focuses on the quality of the machinery and its aggregates and aspires to match the standards of such equipment made by our leading competitors. It is striving to increase specific capacity of its machinery, its service life, to improve its operational reliability, conservation of fuels and lubricants, sound-proofing, greater machine stability and capacity. Its hydraulic systems will be enhanced with sensors for diagnosis without dismantling, with laser levelling units, etc. Small equipment for construction works in closed areas will be gradually added to this line; we expect that it will attract more interested customers.

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We regard our competition in foreign markets as a challenge compelling us to improve the standard of our products expeditiously. We want--and must--prove our mettle in foreign markets. Of course, our efforts cannot succeed without our close cooperation with foreign trade. Everybody--constructors, technicians, factory workers, production managers, administrators and foreign trade experts--will determine the success of our general engineering products in world markets.

9004/9835
CSO: 2400/61

QUALITY OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS CRITICIZED

Prague PRACE in Czech 9 Aug 86 p 1

[Interview with Eng Miloslav Hejnak, special assistant lecturer at the Economics Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences by Jan Hajny]

[Text] Among the most frequently used terms in the field of engineering production today are "competitiveness on the world markets," "world's best," "world standards", and "quality comparable to world parameters." In our interview Eng Miloslav Hejnak, special employee of the Economics Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences confirmed that these are terms whose interpretation is not simple.

[Question] In recent years it has become more and more obvious that there is a certain discrepancy between the growing number of products designated as technically advanced or included in the prime quality rating and their declining exportability. What then is top quality and the global standard?

[Answer] In my opinion, quality is seen today mostly as a question of the technology. As we economists conceive of it, however, it has an economic meaning in addition to technology. The results of our most recent analysis confirm that today the problem of being able to compete is not just a matter of scientific and technological development. It is a broader question. This means that the technical parameters are a necessary condition but not sufficient in themselves.

[Question] Could you expand on that statement?

[Answer] Given the current situation in the world engineering, it has not been true for a long time that the leading manufacturer must necessarily have, as far as success on the market is concerned, a monopoly on the most advanced equipment and technology. Currently the competition for customers does not take place only in the area of exceptional technological improvements, because they are the basic prerequisite for success. It is possible to achieve them in various ways, by one's own development or by buying licenses. The post-production phase of this process in which a product, even if it is outstanding, might only then become a success, plays an even greater role. Some aspects are on the borderline between technological and economic requirements, such as the design, the manufacturer's reputation is also affected by

the quality of his earlier products and, in other cases, the commercial conditions are quite obvious.

I will give you an example. One of our engineering firms developed an entirely new machine which in all its technical parameters, is fully up to the state-of-the-art level in the world. But what chance did this product have of taking hold in the established world market when a competing [western] company guaranteed repairs for its product, which was just as good as ours, within 24 hours anywhere in Europe.

[Question] How can we deal with this problem?

[Answer] If only the answer was as simple as the question! One of the many options points to the necessity of so-called microstructural changes which concern both production and post-production stages. It is again possible to implement them in various ways; for example, by very substantially increasing economic incentives for the exportability of the enterprise products with emphasis on the effectiveness of these exports and a concurrent intervention in the work process of the foreign trade enterprises. With relatively little expense we could significantly increase the prices of our products and also gradually expand, or at least maintain, the Czechoslovak share of world export markets. A lasting increase in quality cannot, of course, be expected without modernizing our production base. This is obviously stated only in very general terms.

[Question] In your analyses have you run into an area where such micro-structural changes could help?

[Answer] Well, for example, in exporting nonelectric machinery to European Common Market countries, such as textile, metalworking, office agricultural, and similar machinery, only the United States and Switzerland hold a higher share of overall exports, in real terms, than the CSSSR. As shown by an evaluation of 16 of the most advanced capitalist, and some CEMA countries, these three states have the largest share of this type of machine exports ranging between 53 to 68 percent. And the United States sells this machinery at almost 300 percent of world prices. Switzerland gets 150 percent of world prices for it, and we get 120 percent.

These are, of course, averages for a large, varied range of goods. Within this framework we could obtain either better and worse prices. But in my opinion it is this average which clearly shows the extent of unexploited opportunities in our economy and the importance of caring about, or rather fighting for, the quality and competitiveness of our products on the world markets in the broader sense and not just in technological terms.

6285/12851

CSO: 2400/32

NEED FOR QUALITY CONSUMER GOODS DISCUSSED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] It should be the ambition of every enterprise, and the people who take part in the production of durable consumer goods in particular, to make a product for which there is a demand and which represents state-of-the-art technology. The results of such efforts are evaluated every day by broad groups of consumers. Whether or not they are satisfied can have both economic and political consequences.

The goal of our society is to satisfy all aspects of the workers' needs. Therefore, it is a fully justified requirement that workers, in return for their honest and high-quality work, should be able to purchase consumer goods which meet today's high standards of living.

Little has been done to meet this requirement. Statistical comparisons show that the level of per capita ownership of [most common household] durable goods places us among the economically most advanced countries in the world. For example, today there are 115 refrigerators, 145 washing machines and spin dryers, 125 televisions, and 49 cars per 100 households. With the exception of cars, this is a level fully comparable with ownership in the developed industrial countries. But we must go further. In the Main Directions for Economic and Social Development of the CSSR during the Years 1986-1990 and Outlook to the Year 2000, it is established that in the ensuing period there must be qualitative changes in standards of consumption. What does that mean? It is primarily a matter of no longer taking the total volume and quantities as the decisive indicators. The volume of consumer industrial goods already substantially meets the demand, but are not satisfying demand in terms of the structure, technological standard, utility, and, in many cases, not even the prices. To put it simply, the customer no longer comes only to buy. He wants to be able to select [an article].

Neither production nor marketing have yet made adequate preparations for this change which has been maturing for some time now. For years there has been no substantive change in the relation between sales of foods and durable goods. The population's unused cash earnings equal Kcs 268 billion, which is equivalent to an annual retail turnover. In 1990 the population's overall cash earnings are expected to reach Kcs 477 billion. It is necessary to provide them with corresponding quantities of goods, primarily durables because it is

not possible to keep increasing food consumption endlessly if we do not wish to threaten the health of the population. It is obvious how the manufacturers of consumer goods must react in a given situation, which is literally disgorge one technical innovation after another and to upgrade the quality of products of all price ranges. It is this approach that is mostly lacking. It is hard to believe that, for example, economic production units of the engineering branch whose purpose is production of consumer goods are in the last place in terms of prime quality goods produced.

The technological level of many products mainly in key branches is unsatisfactory. For example, only a few percent of the total production electronics is up to world quality standards. Such conditions should not leave the responsible managers unconcerned.

Production may precede the customer's demand and shape his needs. It can come up with something that the customer did not expect and favorably impress him. It can actively influence his standard of living and his lifestyle as well. Right now, however, the situation is the contrary.

So far there has not been any great interest in developing something new and nontraditional or in taking a healthy risk. For example, during the last 5-year plan, a list of 540 suggestions for entirely new or substantially modified products was prepared. The production organizations, however, chose only 400 of them. The least active were the manufacturers of engineering and electronic goods who accepted only 95 out of 139 suggestions. In the end, the share of new and substantially changed products which reached the retail was only 3.6 percent.

Yet, from the total volume of inventories in the national economy, the store marketing organizations, and consumer cooperative supplies represent only 20 percent. It certainly cannot be said that this 20 percent is just an operational reserve so that the immediate demand could be satisfied. Too large a part of these inventories is made up of unsaleable types of goods.

The pressure for innovation and a more rapid change in the product price cannot remain just a matter of goodwill by a specific manufacturer. It is a duty which must be demanded primarily from the supervisory agencies. Not meeting the established goals and avoiding responsibilities for the most part is a reflection on management inconsistency.

For example, ministries not only did not increase, but on the contrary, reduced the tasks of the economic production units' plans despite the fact that they were well aware of the lack of any significant innovations. Furthermore, "management by exception," making of snap decisions without ensuring the necessary supplies of raw materials, production capacity, and market demand predominates. This concerns the manufacturers as well as the market.

The existing lists of shortages or newly desired goods, one half of which were changed from year to year, cannot be used as a sufficiently well-rounded

tool for forecasting. One should not be surprised that with such large changes the manufacturers hesitate to expand capacity and modernize production since they are not certain that the estimated demand is correct. The lack of adequate coordination can be seen in the fact that two enterprises made arrangements for production of the same goods and in the case of lawn mowers and ladders, there were seven organizations.

If our producers of consumer goods are to attain the desired levels of innovation, we have to examine the experiences and development in other countries. Understandably, we cannot transfer everything, but whatever is rational and useful should soon show up in our marketplace too. A well thought out licensing policy could contribute to it, but we will have to reevaluate the existing situation. In the past less than the 70 percent of funds allocated for purchasing consumer goods licenses were utilized. In many cases domestic development was going on concurrently [within foreign countries] which only reduced the already limited capacity of our research and development. Moreover, we are proceeding without knowing the facts in case, which makes it impossible to come to a competent decision about the utility and effectiveness of purchasing licenses. This is the only way to explain the fact that, contrary to the preliminary techno-economic analyses, specific negotiations for the purchase of licenses for combination refrigerators the licensing fees doubled and went up 11-fold for bicycle seats.

That is why in the future the manufacturers must take advantage of all opportunities, and there is no shortage of them, to offer high-quality consumer goods which meet all requirements, to demonstrate not only their praiseworthy intentions, but to show actual results in practice, in the market.

6258/12851

CSO: 2400/32

LIFE WITH CONSTANT SHORTAGES SATIRIZED

Prague DIKOBRAZ in Czech Nos 47, 48, 1986 pp 1, 4, 8, 11

[Cartoons]



„Ať se ho zeptám, mátu? On mi řekne nemáme. A tak plyne náš život.“

VLADIMÍR HENCIN

Now watch! I'll ask him, do you have it? He'll say,
no we don't have it! And that is the way we live here!



Václav a Petr Herinkovi

„Ale ano, to těsnění, na které už rok čekáte, jsme včera skutečně dostali, jenže nás v noci vykradli...“

↑

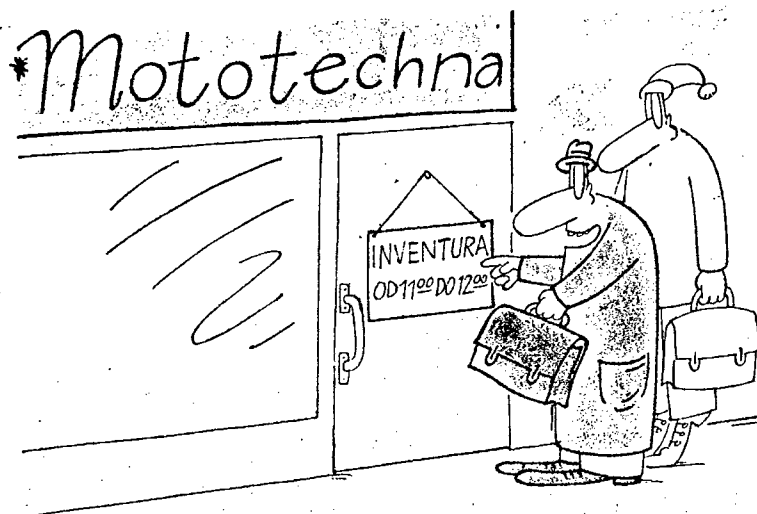
Oh, yes, the gasket for which you have been waiting for a year, actually arrived yesterday; only, last night we were robbed!



Josef Pospíchal

↑

SPARE PARTS, THE GREATEST GIFT UNDER THE CHRISTMAS TREE



Petr Juřena

„Co je to za volovinu, vždyť s tím musej bejt hotový za dvacet minut!“

←[Sign] Inventory from 11 to 12 am.

What kind of nonsense is this? They should have been finished with their inventory in 20 minutes.

*MOTOTECHNA is a government chain store selling automotive spare parts throughout Czechoslovakia.

/9365

CSO: 2400/90

LIMITED ASSOCIATION BANK BECOMES CORPORATION

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Gador: "Agricultural Innovation Bank Limited-Liability Association Becomes a Corporation"]

[Text] Pursuant to the decision of its founders and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, the Agricultural Innovation Bank Limited-Liability Association will become a corporation as of 1 January 1987. Its authorized capital is to be 1.2 billion forints. Its shareholders may be incorporated domestic business organizations, budget-financed state organizations, or voluntary public organization.

Miklos Szigethy, director of the Agricultural Innovation Bank (AGRITBANK), held a press conference yesterday [presumably 12 November] to brief the media on the operations and results of this financial institution, founded as of 1 January 1984. The results are by no means negligible. The financial institution began its operations with a subscribed capital of 600 million forints, of which the founders--the MEM [Ministry of Agriculture and Food], the TOT [National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives], the SZOVOSZ [National Federation of Cooperatives] and the AFB [State Development Bank]--made only 161 million forints in cash available to the bank. This relatively modest amount increased to 225 million forints by the end of the first year, and to 775 million by the end of last year. The bank's total working capital, including available external resources in the form of deposits, will be 1.7 billion forints by the end of this year.

Extensive banking and business operations underlie the impressive growth that these figures reflect. During the past three years, the bank concluded over 700 contracts for R&D, venture-capital, investment, and development-fund loans, equipment leasing, and equity participation. And in the course of providing short-term credit, the bank established business relations with well over 500 to 600 production enterprises. The bank's bottom line is surprisingly good compared with the customary profits of business enterprises. AGRITBANK's rate of return on net worth was 17.5 percent last year and will foreseeably be 18 or 19 percent this year. But as the bank's director noted, this high rate of return is not due to the bank's charging higher-than-usual interest rates on its lending. To the contrary, the high rate of return can be attributed to the bank's ability to use in its transactions also external resources that substantially exceed the bank's own capital. (These external resources are formed when the bank accepts deposits from its customers for

short periods of time. The bank pays interest on these deposits, until they are withdrawn after a few months. But while the bank is holding these deposits, it is able to use the money in its various business transactions. Thus the interest charged on a credit may be modest, but the profit generated by the total available resources, in relation to the bank's capital, can be substantially higher than usual.)

AGRITBANK is now converting from a limited-liability association into a corporation because the earlier organizational form is no longer flexible enough to further expand the bank's extensive financing activity. The drawback of a limited-liability association is that, while it is easy for a partner to join, withdrawal from it is a lengthy process lasting several years. Justifiable demands of self-interest dictate that this be so. For AGRITBANK makes long-term investments, and if one or more of the founders should decide to suddenly withdraw their, say, 200 million forints from the association, this could rock the financial institution in its very foundation.

Under the corporation form, all this will be much simpler. The shareholders will be able to sell their shares at any time, through the State Development Bank's bond office or the Hungarian National Bank's securities office, since both are trading systematically in shares.

If AGRITBANK operates profitably and is able to pay a high dividend on the shares, then of course it will be possible to sell them above their face value. The profit from the shares' appreciation could be several times greater than the annual dividend.

In conclusion, a few words about AGRITBANK's financing practices. As Miklos Szigethy pointed out, the bank's business activity may include the realization of any technical-development project that serves the development of the productive sphere, and within it of agriculture and the food industry. Another condition is quite obvious: the bank will finance only ventures whose expected development costs are commensurate with the financial institution's own capital. Of course, it is also possible to arrange syndicate loans, and there are precedents for this. Recently, for example, AGRITBANK and the General Venture-Capital Bank Corporation (Altalanos Vallakozasi Bank Rt) jointly bought the 1.5 million dollars' worth of equipment that had been exhibited at the the OMEK [National Agriculture and Food Industry Fair]. This was equipment that represents the leading edge of technology. Encouraged by the success of this deal, a syndicate of the two banks and INTERINVEST has purchased 240 million forints' worth of machinery during this year's Babolna Days. According to the director, the importance of these deals lies not so much in the volume of financing involved, but in the fact that the modern mechanical equipment can be assigned to demonstration farms, to aid the rapid modernization and development of entire technological systems.

As announced at the press conference, subscribing for the capital stock is proceeding rapidly. There is even a municipal council among the subscribers. By every indication, the State Development Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will remain the two principal shareholders. But the financial institution is seeking additional subscribers willing to invest about 100 million forints.

DLUGOSZ ASSESSES ECONOMIC INTEGRATION TRENDS WITH USSR

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, by Henryk Chadzynski: "The Integration Impulse"]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, although they were not widely reported, the signing of agreements on direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises and on the principles governing the formation of common enterprises during Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov's visit are still rousing great interest. Would you broadly evaluate these new forms of cooperation in the strengthening of integration among the socialist states? Obviously, we want to concentrate on the most essential problems. What are the basic reasons for shifting toward direct interrelations between the basic production units or research centers in integration?

[Answer] For some time we have noticed increased efforts in all of the socialist states to improve the efficiency of mutual economic relations. Previously this process depended on relatively long-term transactions in the turnover of goods, including industrial cooperation or specialization. At present two new forms of action have appeared. The first, scientific and technical advancement, was discussed at the 41st Session of CEMA. The second is a shift to various forms of direct cooperation, especially between large producers, although medium-sized or local enterprises can also be included. From this viewpoint, the agreements on the basic principles for the formation and operation of common enterprises and organizations and the agreement on direct cooperation in production and science and technology between Polish and Soviet enterprises and organizations that was signed on 15 May are very important to the development of cooperation in production.

In addition to direct contacts between basic production units, the agreements make it possible to create common research groups and common enterprises, i.e., with mixed capitalization. This constitutes a higher form of integration than the previous form of cooperation in turnover of goods.

Fortunately for us, we already have some experience in this area since Poland already has three mixed enterprises with other socialist countries. I am thinking of Haldex, Petrobaltic, and the spinning mill Friendship. Currently an unusually positive factor is that the Soviet Union, a country with great

potential and a large market, has accepted this form of cooperation within its boundaries.

[Question] Why should Polish partners be attracted to this form? What should they expect from it?

[Answer] Primarily, this is an opportunity to gain access to new technology. Given our limited resources, we alone would not be able to undertake this crucial effort, which now becomes possible thanks to the distribution of the costs to partners participating in these forms of cooperation. I think that the contract signed with the Soviet Union will inspire similar agreements with other states in our community. These new forms will facilitate the development of technology, accelerate construction and testing of prototypes, the exchange of models, and permit the organization of common service.

The second goal is to accelerate greatly the development of specialization and cooperation within industrial sectors. In our case, specialization and cooperation is the simplest way to achieve the benefits of large-scale production.

[Question] And how would you evaluate these forms as regards long-term integration in general?

[Answer] I agree with the opinion that these new forms of cooperation are an essential impulse for socialist economic integration. If they take on a significant scale, then in the practical operation of these enterprises a number of unresolved questions will arise. Especially financial ones. Perhaps they will force the introduction of economic mechanisms previously introduced unsuccessfully, although we know they would improve cooperation. Cooperating enterprises must plan their operations together which will affect their relations with the national plans, hopefully in the least bureaucratic manner possible. Progress in improving accounting methods and cost calculations, as well as realistic prices and exchange rates, will become more visible.

An enterprise based on mixed capital will also be a good example of the principles of self-financing at work. It will not be able to count on subsidies. It will be forced to reduce costs and to price its products realistically for the market. Third, the new forms of cooperation will also have a favorable effect on credit instruments, which is essential for making integration dynamic. Fourth, it will also affect management. We will be able to transfer our experiences from the enterprises to the sectors and branches, which should contribute to improving the management of the economy on the macro level.

[Question] Mr Minister, how would you briefly characterize the basic principles for the formation of common enterprises?

[Answer] The essential issue is the adoption of the principle that the enterprises operate within the legal framework of the country in which they

are based. Thus, an enterprise formed in Poland will be bound by Polish regulations and one founded in the Soviet Union by Soviet regulations. The second cardinal principle is the decision that enterprises are to be independent, self-managed, and self-financing. This is probably a bow in the direction of our economic reform. Neither will the state treasury be responsible for their performance nor for state obligations.

Enterprises will be complete legal persons, and they can form subdivisions on these same principles. The division of profits between the founders of the common enterprise will be proportional to the capital each contributes. The basis of their operations should be a high rate of return. The formation and management of these enterprises will not be simple; one can even say that the undertaking is particularly ambitious.

[Question] Will the principles included in the agreement with the Soviet Union be more favorable for the common enterprises than for the partnerships with foreign capital that we intend to form in Poland?

[Answer] I would like to clear up any misunderstandings and explain that there will not be any additional privileges. The principles for forming common enterprises adopted in the Polish-Russian agreement are analogous to the legal measures for partnerships with mixed capital specified in the law passed by the Sejm this year. Clearly one can foresee one essential difference, although it is not a result of the legal regulations. The scale of these enterprises which we will undertake thanks to the agreement with the Soviet Union will be much greater than those which can be formed on the basis of the law on partnerships with foreign capital. Simply, the capitalist concerns approach this form of cooperation with suspicion. This, however, has nothing to do with a difference in the legal regulations.

[Question] Could you also share with us your thoughts on the influence of these forms of cooperation on increasing entrepreneurship and especially on improving economic efficiency, which we need so badly?

[Answer] From this viewpoint, it is most significant that both immediate cooperation of the basic economic units and common enterprises promote competition. They will also provide a more appropriate interpretation of the role of the state monopoly of foreign trade in socialist states. These enterprises will usually receive the legal right to participate in foreign trade, and this will contribute in practice to treating monopoly as an instrument for protecting society's interests and not particular economic interests. This has significance for achieving better economic performance. I am convinced that common enterprises will produce a new style of work among managers and employees and that this process will have great influence on a broader scale, especially on economic efficiency.

I have already mentioned that an essential factor will be competition among employee groups similar to athletic competition. Unlike sports, however, where there are winners and losers, here both sides can win or lose.

NOVOSTI ARTICLE ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU240901 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 20 Oct 86 pp 3, 4

[NOVOSTI article "specially for SLOWO POWSZECHNE" by D. Nikolayev and Y. Volinov: "USSR-PPR: Experience and Prospects of Direct Cooperation"]

[Text] "Morozko" shops in Moscow are selling freshly frozen Polish fruit and vegetables. Two such retail points are operating at present. The range of goods available to shoppers is the same as in "Hortex" shops in Warsaw. Our Polish colleagues built these shops in Moscow and arranged the interior fittings themselves, and also deliver the goods. All this work is governed by Soviet-Polish agreements.

The agreement concerning deliveries of Polish fruit and vegetables covers the period up to the year 2000. Polish exports of agricultural produce to the USSR should increase considerably during this period. Each year the land of the Soviets is to purchase 60,000 metric tons of fruit alone, four times as much as the present level. Deliveries of vegetables, chiefly onions and potatoes, will triple.

Poland will also be one of the Soviet Union's main suppliers of flowers. This year Poland will sell R2 million worth of flowers, and in 1991 double that amount.

This contract is also advantageous to Poland. As TRYBUNA LUDU has already said, it permits an effective and full use of the flower crop, and on the other hand encourages a further rise in fruit and vegetable production in Poland.

Direct contacts between the USSR Gosagroprom and the Polish Agricultural Ministry have increased noticeably in recent times. Last February two bilateral agreements concerning the construction of joint enterprises were signed in Moscow. One of these enterprises will supply potato products. Its completion in Warsaw is planned for 1991, and its work will be based on cost-effectiveness analyses and self-finance.

An agreement was also concluded concerning the construction of a potato granule factory with a capacity of 4,000 metric tons a year. It will be built by Polish specialists in Slavgorod in the Belorussian SSR between 1986 and 1989.

Both these enterprises will employ Polish and Soviet workers. The managements will consist of both nationalities. The products will be distributed in accordance with the agreements.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation development program between the USSR and PPR up to the year 2000 has given the "green light" to direct contacts and a new future form of partnership. Dozens of enterprises and organizations from both countries are already cooperating at full steam, as they say. In 1984, 54 enterprises from each country established direct cooperation and in 1985 another 23 enterprises from each country will do so, in accordance with the long-term programs and agreements concluded between most partners. These documents take into account the chief tasks of cooperation: enhanced joint production and specialization, a better quality of products and mutual services, joint work on new technologies and solutions, and independence from imports from the capitalist countries. The machine industry, steel production, transportation, and communications, as well as light industry and other branches of the national economy, already furnish examples of such contacts.

As practice shows, direct contacts also provide good results when it comes to joint production. The most important place here is occupied by the machine industry--for it is in this industrial sphere that joint production between the Soviet Union and People's Poland is developing most intensively. Our readers are bound to know the "KamAZ" goods trucks, of which there are hundreds on Polish roads. But perhaps not everyone knows that each of them has a brake system manufactured by the "Polmo" plant in Praszka. It is orders from the Kama Automotive Plant [also referred to as "KamAZ"] that acted as a stimulus for the development of "Polmo" in the past, so that today "Polmo" is one of the largest producers of brake systems in Europe. A strict and proper coordination of contacts between both partners has encouraged the steady performance of deliveries in accordance with commitments. The direct contacts between "KamAZ" and "Polmo" will develop even more during the present 5-year period. A new agreement concluded between them calls for broader joint research on improving the quality of the parts manufactured and attaining a world standard.

At present, the USSR and Poland, together with other CEMA countries, are implementing a comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. The point is to achieve a qualitatively new stage of direct contacts as well. After all, the results of cooperation depend to a major extent on how well both partners' efforts to construct the most modern technological equipment are combined. This is illustrated, among other things, by the experience gained during the joint Polish-Soviet manufacture of an entire series of heavy-duty cranes. These were developed

by design offices in Odessa, acting in concert with the "Warsaw Insurgents" and "Bumar" crane plants in Poland. A 250-metric ton crane has recently been completed in Odessa--the first in a series of models without parallel in the world.

During the present 5-year period, the USSR and Poland will build, in close concert, over 110 types of new machines and equipment and develop about 80 modern new technological processes and over 20 new types of materials. To ensure the successful performance of these tasks, new joint scientific teams will be organized. This will half the time it takes to develop and construct new technical equipment. Economists reckon that work and financial outlay will be reduced by a similar amount. Thus, direct contacts and integrated joint activity between Poland and the USSR have an increasingly greater role to play in the process of intensifying social production based on scientific-technological progress.

/9738

CSO: 2600/225

MESSNER ADDRESSES ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION

AU261008 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Andrzej Leszczynski report: "What Sort of Instruments for the 5-Year Period?"]

[Excerpts] The Economic Reform Commission met on 17 November. The agenda included the examination of draft amendments to some of the laws governing the functioning of the state economy, and a discussion on the subject of bodies dealing with innovation. The session was chaired by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the commission.

Delivering the introduction, Z. Messner said that this was the first session by the commission since the 10th PZPR Congress, which affirmed the economic reform line. The second stage of the reform was already discussed before the congress. Does that mean that the principle of management should be changed after five years? No, the reform has passed its test.

However, Z. Messner continued, the point is that the principles of the reform should be implemented more consistently and the subjective and objective obstacles to restructuring the economy removed. The point is to overcome negative attitudes, bad work organization, and inadequate discipline.

The concept of the second stage of reform must be given comprehensible and clear substance. In this context, Z. Messner indicated the need to modify some economic parameters, for example, the rules governing the distribution of depreciation costs and contract prices. He said that the feeling of economic compulsion should be strengthened to such an extent that it will be possible to eliminate unprofitable economic units.

There is a need to make more frequent cost-effectiveness analyses inside plants, increase the incentive function of wages, and alter economic structures in such a way that they may encourage better work.

Referring to examples contained in TRYBUNA LUDU articles about workers' self-management, Z. Messner stressed the need to set economic law in order. Speaking next about the work of the Economic Reform Commission, he said that one should consider providing it with new functions.

Proceeding directly to the subject of the talks, he said that combining the draft amendments to some of the laws governing the functioning of the state economy with the solutions adopted in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 resulted in a delay in submitting this draft to the Sejm and to the commission, for which he apologized.

The draft changes to economic laws were discussed by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the commission.

Closing the session, Premier Zbigniew Messner said that most of the session's participants do not think that the draft legal changes go against the reform. However, there is a need to review them yet again, and even rephrase some of them. This will be done by the Secretariat of the Economic Reform Commission, in concert with chairmen of economic teams attached to the commission. The resulting working group will also present conclusions concerning the functions and pattern of the commission itself. The premier regarded it as very important to provide concrete substance to the concept of the second stage of the economic reform.

/9738

CSO: 2600/225

INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DESCRIBES, EXPLAINS SHOE SHORTAGE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Marek Zabrzewski, director in the Association of Domestic Trade Industries, by Krystyna Gasiorowska: "What's With These Shoes?"]

[Text] [Question] Today, 14 October, the entire leather goods industry is meeting in Poznan in order to present the shoes that they can produce and ship during the first half of the coming year to the retailers at this fair. Whether they produce them or not is another question. You sign the offers and then it turns out that industry does not meet its obligations. Are there any shoes or not, Mr Director?

[Answer] Things are bad. Industry is behind 10 million pairs in relation to the needs we have reported to them. I am speaking here only of shoes made of leather and synthetic materials; there are also shoes made of cloth or textiles like low- or high-topped tennis shoes, etc.

[Question] The greatest shortages about which we have written several times in our newspaper are in children's shoes, but do you retailers realize how great the shortage is? In a word, which children are suffering the most?

[Answer] Preschoolers and children in the lowest elementary grades. Sizes 17-21.5 cm are in shortest supply. In all there is shortage of 5 million pairs of children's shoes compared to the needs we have reported. This is a large number. Industry is also behind in shipping about 3.5 million pairs of women's shoes and about 1.5 million pairs of men's shoes. There is a shortage of women's moccasins, low-heeled shoes, and dress shoes.

[Question] What about women's boots and warm shoes for winter?

[Answer] Industry ships us about 30 percent of these shoes during the first three quarters and the remaining 70 percent in the fourth quarter. What this means is easy to imagine. According to the signed agreement, the shoes should reach the stores in October, November, or at the latest in December. Due to various delays, most of them reach the stores in December or even January or February, when we should have long since been walking in them. But shipments should really start at the end of the summer. During the summer months domestic industry works for foreign buyers to ship them winter shoes no later than September. It makes shoes for us last.

[Question] Have the stocks in retail stores declined?

[Answer] Yes. In September they were half of what they were in June. But July and August are summer months, and they were not sold out.

[Question] What does this show?

[Answer] That shipments stopped. Quantity is one problem. Quality is the second. Sometimes we never know what a shipment will contain. We order colored shoes, we receive black ones, on different soles, of another type, etc. Since there is a shortage of children's shoes, the producers ship us what we did not buy from them at the previous fair. For example, Nowy Targ offered such ugly running shoes that we did not order any but now since there are no children's shoes, we buy them because there is nothing better.

[Question] How does industry justify its actions?

[Answer] With a shortage of raw materials. At the beginning of the year there were not any polyplastics, an excellent material for shoes, for soles.

[Question] But there was an entire conference of the chemical and light industries' ministry on this subject. What a success it will be when we begin to produce shoes using polyplastics for children and adults.

[Answer] Exactly! However some imported component was missing and the marvelous plans took it on the nose. The producers also complain about a shortage of leather, accessory and finishing materials, synthetic leather, lining materials, glue, and cardboard. In effect everything is in short supply.

[Question] What prospects do we face at this fair?

[Answer] We have attempted to ensure children's shoes for next year through government commissions. There was an auction in Lodz at the beginning of the month in which the state producers, cooperatives, and Polonia firms participated. As is known, government commissions carry raw-materials priority, and since raw materials are in short supply and producers have idle capacity, they want at least to make shoes for children. They are cautious, however. The offer less than what they could actually do. It is encouraging, that some that previously had not, want to produce for children. They are counting on relief and raw materials. Despite this cautiousness, they have offered 55 percent of the entire year's shipment during the first six months. Usually they ship more during the last six months of the year. This shows they can produce more if they have the necessary materials, raw materials, and parts.

[Question] Is the producers' initial offer for the coming year higher than for this past year?

[Answer] Yes, because the producers are counting on better supplies of materials and raw materials. And if not, then it will be just like this year.

[Question] We talked about the shortages earlier!

[Answer] Yes, and therefore we monitored the chemical and light industries ministry, the producers association, our minister. This is why there are government commissions for children's shoes in the coming year.

[Question] And you were so happy that this year there are no distributors and government commissions, that every one is making what he wants and can buy as much as he wants, that no one is imposing anything on anyone.

[Answer] No government commissions, no shoes. Government commissions, shoes. But what does this lead to in the end? To a complete lack of independence. And there is no burying our heads in the sand, that we do not know why there are no shoes. Industry could produce more, and we could then choose. In the present situation the retailers are simply up against the wall. They must buy the shoes there are.

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POLL GAUGES PUBLIC AWARENESS OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by Tomasz Szymanski: "What Is Most Important for Poles? Above All--Economic Problems"]

[Text] Before me are the results of an unusually interesting survey conducted by the Public Opinion Research Center. A representative sample of Poles was recently asked what are the most important problems for Poland and Poles. The decided majority of the respondents said that society's greatest attention is focused on economic issues, broadly understood: the state of the economy, problems of the standard of living, living conditions, the supply of the domestic market, etc.

The respondents still highly value domestic stabilization, international policy, the need for peace and, returning to domestic issues, effective authorities and state institutions. But the political problems that occupied society a few years ago have retreated to a more distant place.

The survey shows that Poles' economic thinking is changing slowly but systematically. We are coming to view economic problems with greater understanding of the objective laws that govern the market, supply, the functioning of the entire economy.

What is more important to us? Economic stabilization (16 percent of the respondents mentioned it, and 10 percent placed it first). How should it be achieved? By improving management (12 percent mentioned it, nearly 7 percent placed it first), improving labor discipline (13.5 percent and 6.3 percent respectively), improved supply of the market (more than 18 percent and 3.5 percent first). The need to achieve equilibrium between earnings and productivity was also mentioned.

We think about changing prices more calmly than before (10 percent indicated the need for price stabilization, but not quite 3 percent of the respondents mentioned this need first): they are rising, due to inflation. But, as we see, price issues are far down the list of priorities. The most effective method of fighting inflation is achieving the main goal--economic stabilization. We also preferred (at least literally) "good work;" we demand that "there be less discussion and more work," that productivity increase, and that Poles "not lack composure and steadiness in their work."

In considering the difficulties in implementing the economic reform many people said that the Poles' lack of the requisite economic awareness could be one of its greatest enemies. The survey conducted by the Public Opinion Research Center seems to imply that more and more Poles are filling in the long-standing gaps in their economic understanding. Perhaps it is still too early for optimism, but we do note these changes.

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NEED FOR MILITANT ART, LITERATURE STRESSED

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 5, May 86 pp 34-47

[Article by Anastas Kondo and Jakup Mato: "The New Revolutionary Man Inspires a Militant Art of High Quality, which Expresses the Great Problems of the Times"]

[Text] When Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed, in his speech of 20 December 1974, that our artists should be taught to read the great book of life, and that, in this way, their works will resemble in usefulness and magnificence, the gigantic hydro-electric power plants, factories and combines, beautiful fields of wheat, orchards full of fruit trees and the beauty of our cities, he indicated, at the same time, that natural dialectic connection which exists between artistic creativity and the creative activity of the masses.

During these 45 years of the party's existence, it has been proven that everything of beauty and of true ideological and artistic value has been created when concern for the times in which we live has been accompanied by the skill and talent of creative artists.

The great works, of world dimensions, that our workers construct, the high output they achieve, and the creative, innovative spirit which distinguishes them, are evidence of their high level of culture, of their rich intellectual world and their high requirements and ideals. Such advanced people in all areas of economic and social life require and deserve great art, worthy of their work and worthy of the communist ideals which inspire them.

Throughout its entire existence, the party has closely linked the task of building socialism with the need to educate people to be progressive and revolutionary, to temper the new man with noble communist thoughts and sentiments. In this process, Marxist-Leninist education of the workers has played a decisive role, as has our revolutionary practice, where culture and art have an important function in the education of the masses. "Our culture," emphasized Comrade Ramiz Alia in his speech to the artists and art cadres in Korce, "must nourish and inspire noble communist ideals, a militant ardor and a creative spirit, it must propagate progressive thought among our people, it must make them able to resolve tasks of great dimensions and master modern scientific achievements" (Ramiz Alia, "Te Populli Forca Jone" [With the People - Our Strength], pp 179-180).

In becoming continually more conscious of these requirements of the party and the times, our creative artists in literature and the arts, especially after the 8th party congress, have made a number of achievements in expanding the subject matter and in treating several new aspects of our reality, in reflecting the sentiments and thoughts of the heroes of our time, of the present age and of several important moments in history. During these years, important steps have been made to complete the picture of socialist reality and of the struggle of our people in the past. More interest has been shown in probing more deeply into the inner world of characters, and some important conflicts faced by our society in the present period have been broached. There has been a flood of new talented people in every field. Among them, there are several individuals who show promise of quickly reaching good levels of quality.

During these years, aside from the enrichment of the subject matter in all fields, fresher material has been brought to literature, and characters and social types have been portrayed with truthfulness. In the short story, there has been treatment of several interesting topical social problems connected with the struggle to strengthen the norms of communist morality. In poetry, there has been a good effort to make broader generalizations. In cinematography, current themes have been treated more broadly in interesting subjects, through which important problems have been emphasized, problems which are connected with the education of the new man and the elevation of the image of the hero of our times. In the figurative arts, several portraits and statues of distinguished figures have been produced.

In all fields and types of art, valuable works and good achievements may be mentioned. Rich experience is being created today, which is forming a new artistic tradition.

But this abundant creativity must always be viewed with a critical eye and without feelings of euphoria. It must be treated within its own dialectic, as the party views our entire revolutionary development. Such a view shows us that while we have a collection of poetry where there are strikingly original outlooks and generalizations regarding important social questions, and in which particular poems please us because of the freshness of their themes, we also have a number of volumes of poetry where commonplace states of mind are presented repetitively, where description predominates or everything revolves around one detail. Similarly, although we have some short stories where attempts are made to raise problems and give answers to topical questions, many other creations in this genre leave us cold because of their well known subject matter often with a haphazard plot, and sometimes arising from subjective ideas. In general, our literary and artistic creativity, even when it attempts to reflect important themes, treats them, in many cases, on a mediocre level. In some novels, and especially in the drama the tendency, to be involved with intimate and minor themes is strikingly clear.

Why are these two opposing sides quality encountered and in what way must we produced in order to increase the effectiveness of the work and of the struggle against conformity to mediocre and commonplace levels?

Literary and artistic creativity with high requirements ensures the needed qualitative level.

In recent years, there has been a vigorous quantitative development of art: rapid development rates for films and the figurative arts, as well as for the number of novels and works in other literary fields. Within this quantitative development, there have also been works which are distinguished by their ideological and artistic level. Nevertheless, a general tendency to run after quantity has been observed. In many cases, emphasis has been placed on fulfilling the number of premieres. There has been particular satisfaction when reports have been made, for example, about the number of figurative art works or of works exhibited at competitions.

The increase in the number of artistic works is an internal need of our society, which is thirsty for more culture and art. But this requirement is often conceptualized in an unilateral manner. The interest in quantity of creative works and activities, in some cases, prevents concern for higher quality. The impression is created that it is important for us to have as many works as possible, without pausing to give proper consideration to their ideological and artistic level, forgetting that quantity alone often brings nothing to art.

Life indicates that in this way, many artists, writers and artistic managers accommodate themselves to mediocre requirements and mediocre taste. But when the party--especially in the speech that Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered last year in Korce--called the attention of our creative forces on a timely basis to these questions and our writers and artists, as well as the party organs and basic party organizations, analyzed the situation with a high feeling of responsibility, they uncovered the causes of this situation and determined new objectives for the qualitative improvement of literature and art.

While it justly criticizes the preoccupation with quantity, the party draws attention, too, to the conceptualization and establishment of a more correct proportion between quantity and quality. Following several discussions about ways to raise the quality of literature and the arts, the impression is created that the struggle against conformity to the mediocre will be won simply by a slight reduction in the quantity of creative work or artistic activity. This is a metaphysical mechanistic approach to the problem. It is important to maintain high requirements, to endeavor and to work, in order to create works with the necessary ideological and artistic level.

The party has emphasized that quality in art, as everywhere else, is also quantity. Works with a sound content and a high ideological and artistic level play a much greater role than many weak creative works. Nevertheless, the party never advocates and has never advocated lowering creative productivity, much less creative output. On the contrary, it has directed that, in order to increase the qualitative level of literary and artistic works, and of our art as a whole, it is imperative to ensure a higher output of work from every creative artist and artistic group.

Today, our people cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the output of many writers is low, when even the more productive ones write one work every

four or five years, when many painters, sculptors and composers occupy themselves with small creative works and are satisfied with a few portraits and landscapes painted in the course of a year or with a few songs composed during the same length of time, when soloists of professional troupes are too far from the present day norms of the stage and "yearn" for them. With this unsatisfactory output, professional abilities decline by themselves and gradually, after several years, many artists become people who do not satisfy confront artistic requirements in any way.

Art demands work, toilsome work. It is one of the most difficult professions, and success smiles on talented, but hardworking, people. True art is not for the lazy and it does not tolerate parasitism.

The true artist is always interested in producing works which remain part of the national culture. When society shows concern and requires that the artist should struggle to ensure new qualitative achievements, then the aims of the creative artist accord with those of society. More than anything else, the true artist is destroyed by the indifference of the public, since it shows interest and pleasure when presented with art of a high level, and makes objective and benevolent demands for this type of art. This idea has been expressed in many discussions on creativity, where the demands for quality from the party and our people, the consumers of works of art, have been highly valued and accepted with great love and respect.

The possibility of the danger of accomodation to the mediocre exists not only with regard to the artist, but also with regard to the public. If it is often given mediocre creative works, and sometimes commonplace ones, it gradually accustoms itself to this standard. If it is presented with somewhat schematic works, as happens sometimes in the figurative arts and in some plays or novels, it will demand other works which resemble these. In this way, the harm done by a commonplace work is twofold.

Thus, the conclusion is reached that when complacency with the mediocre and the commonplace is created, due to lack of requirements for quality from authors and publishing and executive organs, this accomodation endangers literature and art themselves, but it also endangers those who are nourished by them, our people. On the other hand, this banality is cultivating a sort effortlessness with respect to literature and art, which creates laziness and inactivity in art.

On the whole, our public has refined tastes, and demands quality. For that reason, it has sometimes expressed dissatisfaction with the level of some works. When some films are seen by a limited number of viewers, when some plays have a short run, when poetry is not sougat by readers, or when a novel remains for years in bookshop windows, this proves that the reader and viewer are unreconciled to their level.

Accomodation to the mediocre, satisfaction with it, is death for art. Our art strives to reflect life. It has a great function in knowledge and education. But our socialist life advances at a rapid rate, which makes something seem old that has been accomplished only recently. The output of advanced brigades of a few years ago has now become the norm for many collectives. The achievements of one social group have been embraced by many others.

Our art has achieved its important educational function at a high level, thanks to its militant spirit. Our people of literature and the arts, whom the party values as its help in the communist education of the workers, are aware that if art remains behind the pace of life, behind the problems raised by socialist development, than it is in no condition to reflect our new people and the conflicts they give rise to; it cannot show the solutions they arrive at; it cannot accomplish its militant role and task.

Accommodation to the mediocre stultifies art and hinders its development. Progress in art is ensured through innovative demands and by producing works with a high ideological and artistic level. In all areas of life, the party calls on us to measure ourselves against the advanced, to achieve what the talented achieve, and to disseminate positive examples. To an even greater degree, art requires a struggle for new and fresh ideas, for new, realistic forms, for innovative, original investigation, well grounded in our soil.

Our art is inspired by communist ideals. For the communist, the ideal is always progress, not mediocrity, it is the search for new discoveries and investigations, not satisfaction with what has been achieved. The communist and the revolutionary artist never measure themselves against the morning shadow.

Repetition of well known themes and ideas, and imitation of banal representations, are characteristic of art divorced from life, which is seen clearly in mass proportions in standard bourgeois art.

The many discussions carried on after the very valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia on improving quality and not accommodating to the mediocre, have made writers, artists and cultural cadres more aware that this is an imperative necessity. The more we are conscious and strongly convinced, ideologically, that a further improvement in quality is necessary and possible, the more rapidly and the better will be accomplished the objectives assigned to us. Speaking of science, Engels pointed out that when practical needs are engendered in society, this advances science to the same extent as a dozen universities. Similarly, in the field of art, when the need for new qualitative achievements and developments is engendered in society, when all the necessary social conditions exist, then the rates of development and realization are of great dimensions and the customary models and requirements cannot endure. The new socialist reality and the new vigor of the masses also require a new qualitative leap in our literature and arts.

Art stands by the people and serves it when it closely follows the people's life and work.

The new qualities, which the party requires to be noted on the ideological and artistic level of literary and artistic creativity, will be realized by strengthening further the links with the people, with its socialist and communist concerns and ideals. Literature is required to stimulate more deeply the heroism and intellectual courage of our people, led by the party. It is a unique example in history that a small people like ours should make such great revolutionary transformations in such a short time, should establish

and defend new moral and ideological norms and socialist relations, should confront the bourgeois and revisionist world, should build a new life without asking anyone for help. This is the age of maturity of our socialist society, which, as such, requires deep wisdom in the works of artists as well.

What courage and heroism are needed to build socialism with our own strength! What creative energy and thought are displayed to ensure rapid rates in all areas! What loyalty and perseverance are shown for the preservation of socialist principles and for the further tempering of the unity of the people around the party! What progressive human images stand out in all areas of life! These heroes deserve--and have taken--an honored place in our literature and arts. But there is no lack of works in which the heroes are anemic or express the social type of a period in the past. For that reason, the public is often not "stated" with the artistic food we serve them, and it can happen, understandably, that the public snickers at the hero who becomes confused by trivia. They are right to do this, since they come from the great fronts of production, since they themselves can be the silent heroes of many revolutionary actions, of efforts and innovations and, the conveyers of many noble qualities.

For that reason, the immediate task and constant obligation of our creative artists is to place the hero of our time, the man of labor, at the forefront of literature, since he is honored in all areas. They must place at the center the one whom society has elevated as "the good man," the individual who is advanced in all areas, the fighter for the new.

The efforts of creative artists in these areas have always been welcomed. Films such as "Njeriu i Mire" [The Good Man], "Duaje Emrin Tend" [Love Your Name] and "Hijet qe Mbeten pas" [The Shadows that Remain Behind] are satisfying because they reflect important aspects of the intellectual world of our people. We enjoy and are moved by the poems in the volume "Udhetoj i Menduar" [I Wander Lost in Thought] by D. Agolli, because the rich world of our people is revealed there. In these works and in many others, the great problems of the times and of society find natural refraction in the internal, ordinary life of people who have great concerns, who know how to accomplish remarkable work, but who also exult in the beauty of life. In literature, and in many fields of art, rich experience has been accumulated in reflecting the new qualities of life, as well as in the artistic embodiment of these qualities, of the militant spirit and of the party spirit. This forms the new literary and artistic tradition, which is a sound basis for the further growth of innovative investigation. But often, this new creative tradition has been little studied and has not always been utilized to the necessary extent in new creativity, so that it might become valuable as an important factor in the further improvement of artistic skill and creative experience.

The experience of our distinguished works of literature indicates that important ideological and artistic values have been realized and are realized when they are fused, in a logical unity of particular intimacy, with the important concerns of society. At the same time, however, many literary works give the impression that little has attracted the attention of writers to important conflicts of the times, especially in production. For that reason, it happens that they seize on trivial and small problems, loading them with "great" ideas, which they cannot convey--like harnessing a hare to pull a cart!

Another short coming is observed as well. In some works, even if they take it upon themselves to reflect important phenomena and themes, there is too much emphasis on description. Important general statements cannot be made in this way, a broad meaning cannot be revealed, nor can a great conception, with value and interest for many people and for an extensive period of time. There is not always a transition from analysis to synthesis, from history to philosophy. When great ideas are expressed in literary and artistic works, and when important general statements on life, work and mankind are made, then the reader and viewer are encouraged to think, and art takes an active part in the life of society. In this way, therefore, the party is helped directly in educating our new man.

In connection with reflecting in creative art the work of the masses and the great problems they resolve, work must be done for more realism and more concrete characters and plots. Some writers are getting into the habit of serving up a tempest in a teapot. Others find sketchy characters and, thanks to the skill of their craft, construct events which are neither hot nor cold. The strength with which the conflicts in our villages are reflected in the novels "Perballimi" [The Resistance] and "Buka e nje Stine me Bore" [The Bread of a Snowy Season] we feel in almost no other important work of recent years. The heroism of the people and the titanic struggle of the party against revisionism was given great epic proportions in the novel "Dimri i Madh" [The Great Winter], but other creative works with this theme have been too weak. The sharp conflicts of the struggle against bureaucracy, embodied at a high artistic level in such novels as "Shkelqimi e Renia e Shokut Zylo" [The Brilliant Fall of Comrade Zylo], "Juga e Bardhe" [The Happy South Wind], etc. are not expressed so forcefully in other creative works. The effect of this has been to create among some people a certain taste and conviction that make works which touch on ordinary problems that have no importance whatever in life seem "courageous" to them.

In the figurative arts, there has developed an intolerable monotony and uniformity of subject matter, where the workers are shown only going to or coming from work; discussing and gesticulating about a project; or posing, like film actors, in an industrial environment. The many unindividualized portraits leave us cold, since they remain indifferent to the fact that they have no spiritual world, psychology and general idea. Many of these portraits and landscapes closely resemble photographs. Many works are overloaded with symbols and this is found to be a simpler, but more banal, way of realizing the idea of the work. These symbolic means are not an artistic detail with ideological and emotional significance and universal value, but often stand as an external mark of a profession. There are many paintings and sculptures which repeat themselves, because there are no attempts to discover something original in life. They trust more to clichés with the colors of illustrated magazines than to living models, to human beings.

A somewhat similar tepid situation is also observed in music, where even talented composers are not properly expressing their abilities and possibilities. There is a great preoccupation with quantity, especially with light forms, which inspire no emotion, because they often seem like well-known pieces which have been heard before. In many musical creations, full utilization of folk melodies is not heard. We become enthusiastic at folk-music festivals, especially at the one

in Gjirokaster, because of the marvellous variety of songs and dances, but this rich variety of intonations, sentiments and thoughts is not heard as it should be in musical compositions. Instead of utilizing the experience of the folk tradition, a mixture of undifferentiated melodies and repetitions of themes are observed in many compositions. For that reason, it seems as though several standard types of dances have been created that do not properly attract the public, which is acquainted with the great wealth of our folklore and has seen the wonderful creations of our choreography.

In our cinematography, too, and even more in our theater, there is sometimes encountered a superficial view of problems--and often a cloyingly sweet one--with weak characters and plots, which lacks that living essence which produces conviction and originality.

There are several striking fundamental problems among the shortcomings and weaknesses that are observed in artistic creativity. First of all, few major themes and sharp plots are reflected. Important current socialist themes and questions, as well as a range of great ideological political, economic and social problems faced by the people and the party remain undeveloped. Little place is occupied especially by problems involving the further continual improvement of socialist relations in production and those concerned with knowledge and dissemination of the best experience. Instead of these great problems banal problems are often encountered, and, in this way, a distance between art and life is created, at a time when they must be conceived of as joined like two rails of a railroad, as an historical necessity.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has pointed out that "Art which does not follow life and the pace and dimensions of the activities of the workers closely, but concerns itself with partial or one-sided matters, from which important generalizations cannot be made, is an art which is far from the people and lags behind social development" (Ramiz Alia, "Te Populli - Forca Jone", p.181).

In many works of literature and art, it is apparent that inadequate work has been done to reflect phenomena in depth, to reveal trends of social development and new qualities which are encountered in life. Instead of pursuing the new processes of the development of our life, instead of inquiring about the new, striking qualities in the activities of the masses, we often find schematic subjects and characters in art, invented from standardized conceptions of categories of workers. For this reason, we seldom find in works of art a living man of labor we do not find a concrete, individualized character, but more often we see general and approximate qualities among them. In this way, many worker characters are reminiscent of each other, many peasants behave and speak in the same way, many cadres and intellectual exhibit the same vices and symptoms of bureaucracy and liberalism.

These flaws in the strengthening of the realist spirit of art have their source in the defective formation and superficial understanding that some creative artists have with respect to life and creativity. Because they do not live with the problems road, without obstacles and without important conflicts and contradictions.

Lack of knowledge about life has produced a situation where real contradictions are replaced by paltry, invented conflicts and repeated weaknesses which often concern a period long gone. Thus, there are "heroes" who are returning as stalwarts after the war! The characters who participate in these conflicts have often been conceived in a schematic manner, as an illustration of theses, and afterward there is a lack of coordination between characters and concrete situations.

The positive hero in a book and on the stage, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, should be presented with all his simplicity, because good qualities show up strongly in simplicity. He must not be idealized as the perfect "hero" who cannot exist in life. It is life that confirms this for us and we must therefore present our true material and intellectual life as it is, dynamically, and in a way that indicates that our people have not been fully immunized against every remnant.

From these teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha there arise very interesting ideas regarding the complex portrayal of characters in development. In relation to specific situations and problems, they exhibit their noble qualities, but are also not untouched by weakness.

Dullness and intellectual hesitancy with respect to the realistic portrayal of life sometimes create feeble plots and the heroes are presented as bloodless and nevertheless mannequin heroes. In many cases, these plots do not achieve an expression of those contradictions in life which are the source of movement in our progressive society. Instead of real difficulties, in some cases partial or "perpetual" conflicts are presented, which derive from some sort of disagreements between daughter-in-law and mother-in-law or husband and wife. These are mostly misunderstandings, and therefore in novels, plays and some films, these conflicts appear as quarrels.

The realistic spirit of our art, which is encountered in the best works, has been strengthened by forcefully affirming positive ideals and by truly reflecting the many positive phenomena which characterize our life, but also by strengthening criticism of those manifestations which become obstacles to the advance of society.

Works which weaken criticism of manifestations and outmoded remnants weaken the militant spirit and do not participate vitally in the struggle of society to achieve and affirm revolutionary ideals. True art inquires about the new shoots, the new qualities which burgeon in life; it exalts and propagates them, but it also reveals weaknesses and vices in embryonic form and draws the attention and sound opinion of society to them.

Strengthening the critical spirit toward outmoded phenomena sometimes also hinders the schematic concepts which some creative artists and artistic managers have, and which every critic calls "blackening of reality"; or they think that they have to criticize faults and negative phenomena which are fairly widespread, but not those which are still more or less in rudimentary form. The strengthening of critical pathos and militancy is necessary in order to increase the ideological role of our socialist realist art, this art which strives to illuminate the

current processes of social development, to reveal the problems of life, to exhibit them before society, and also to give real, concrete solutions to them. In this way, art influences the resolution of tasks which arise for society; it participates in the struggle to build socialism by affirming the positive, but also by flagellating every negative phenomenon. Such an art becomes an echo of its time and its contemporary concerns.

Knowledge of the causes of shortcomings is the starting point for their correction.

Every situation has its own factors, by which it is conditioned, just as every consequence has its own cause. In searching for the cause of shortcomings in some literary and artistic creations, the reason for their unsatisfactory level of weak ideological and professional formation and inadequate knowledge of life, especially among writers. There is a principle and law, now well known by all, that life is the primary important source of esthetic qualities which are reflected in art. Many people continually mention the need to know life. However, the efforts made by some creative artists to live with the true problems of life have been too feeble.

Many examples are known from world literature and art, where the first initiative has been taken from the rich factual material of life that has been known. Balzac emphasized that "The only source must be French society; it is my role to be in secretary." Barbusse's work "Under Fire" cannot be understood apart from his experience at the front, not can Gorky's work be understood without his rich factual material from life.

It should be recalled that many of our renowned authors, who have had close acquaintance with the great problems that society faces, have given literature works that remain in its permanent fund. But it often happens that if these talented authors begin to repeat themselves afterward, they produce feeble and sometimes even schematic works, when they have trusted themselves more than life. Knowledge of life has frequently been simplified by a few brief visits to the grassroots. For the artist, true knowledge is ensured when he lives every day with the troubles and concerns of society, when he himself is an active participant in the struggle that is made to surmount difficulties. What is required, then, is a knowledge of the great problems and concerns of society, not a knowledge of ordinary life. Many writers and artists live the life of a clerk, secluded in a studio or a study. Some of them have social contacts that are too limited. In this way, their vital links with life have been impoverished and their emotions have been weakened.

The example of the distinguished author Jakov Xoxa, who lived in the villages of Myzeqeje for months and years, is recalled with respect. As a result, he set down in his novels the moist freshness of the earth, the thoughts of the people, the problems of the time and the living language of the people. But the party and government organs can and must offer more concrete help, so that writers and artists can know life, by involving them more in political and social activities, in work groups and teams, in actions and in studies of social problems.

Little work to become acquainted with life is also seen in the studios of painters, where works from nature--drawings, sketches and studies of living

From a study of the immature level of some creative artists, the conclusion was reached that works of a true qualitative level cannot be accomplished without a high culture, without a deep ideological formation and without artistic skills.

The true artist is formed by means of assimilation of the entire rich treasury created by progressive world art, as well as by means of a deep knowledge of the values of national art. Great artists have always been distinguished by their broad culture. Our Naim [Translator's note: Naim Frasheri, noted Albanian nationalist author and poet of the difficulties of Albania, but also of the history of Skenderbeg] he was acquainted with social problems, but also spoke with astounding competence about philosophy and the universe, about geography and geology.

The best works of our contemporary authors, such as the novels "Dimri i Madh", "Perballimi" and "Skenderbeu" [Skenderbeg], the poetry of Dritero Agolli and the plays of Kole Jakova, are also distinguished by their rich material from life and culture. But lack of necessary culture is clearly apparent in many other creative works.

It often happens that authors make no efforts to become acquainted with our national culture and with the treasury of world culture. It should be recalled that a number of great authors, such as Stefan Zweig, Thomas Mann and Romain Rolland, were, at the same time, scholars and writers of distinguished monographs on esthetic questions and on the lives of artists or other great personalities. In our literature and art, there are few authors who are, at the same time, critics, impassioned students of the works of a particular distinguished author or of a literary problem, an historical period, etc. This indicates that few attempts are made to master artistic experience, to increase ideological culture and culture in general.

In order to increase the ideological and cultural level of artists--a fundamental requirement for giving works the dignity of problem treatment and level--it is necessary to lead a richer intellectual life, to study and become better acquainted with world art and the history of Albanian art. There are still few artists and writers who follow systematically and have a thorough knowledge of important publications of progressive world culture in their field. In many cases, there is even felt to be little interest in knowing the works of other authors and discussing them. There is influence here of the little work that has been done by the party organs and basic party organizations, and by the Union of Writers and Artists and their local branches, to organize talks and series of lectures on important political, ideological and artistic questions. It is the task of these party organs and organizations to see to it that important institutions, such as the Union of Writers, the Theater of Opera and Ballet, the Film Studio and the People's Theater, should be permanent centers of discussion of ideological and esthetic problems which interest artists, and also transformed into schools of higher training for creative artists.

Life indicates that the field of creativity of some writers and artists is narrow and poor, which constitutes evidence of the narrowness and poverty of their formation. It is rare that any writer cultivates both prose and drama at the same time, writes scenarios too, works at criticism and writes for the media as well. The majority of literary people have "specialized" in one type of writing and do not move in any other field.

people--are too rarely encountered. There are several hundred painters --experienced and young--in Tirana, but it is very seldom that one of them is seen working in a park or street. People still remember, though, how Vanfjush Miho found a "wellspring" of beautiful views on a little path at the edge of a lake.

For the artist, it is important that his knowledge should reach the core of contradictions, in knowledge of tendencies and new phenomena. In this conception, the artist is a master sociologist who always discovers something new. But this is achieved by that creative artist who stirs the fire from within, in order to participate actively in the revolution, as a militant, and in order to assist the advance of society.

In our country, general social conditions and practices have been created so that the artist may have the possibility of knowing life, of ensuring a solid and deep link with the problems that society faces. In the first place, the common ideals of the masses and the artist make it natural and possible that the masses should welcome the creative artist, should love him and should acquaint him closely with their life and concerns.

There is no non-conformity of essential interests between the artist and society, as occurs with writers and artists in bourgeois society, where they defend the interests of the exploiting classes or do not have the possibility to express the true problems of society. Our artist has the great good fortune to act for socialism and communism, the dream of humanity, and to participate in the struggle of the masses for revolutionary transformation and the putting into practice of the programs and directives of the party.

In practical terms, too, all the requisite conditions have been created for the artist to live actively, to go and stand among the masses. Hundreds of artists take several months of creative leave, just as hundreds of others have a simplified schedule, not to mention the dozens of writers, musicians and painters of free profession [Translator's note: i.e. those whose only work is in the creative arts]. But often, these mitigated conditions, created, first of all, so that writers and artists may become better acquainted with life, instead of helping them to strengthen their links with the masses and become acquainted with the problems faced by the party in socialist construction, have influenced some artists and writers to separate themselves from the living work of the masses, close themselves up in studios and create more, using as their point of departure old experience of life and commonplace knowledge of a few aspects of life in a small, familiar district. This results, as we stress, in the fact that plays, poetry and, to some extent, novels are concerned with petty, secondary matters and unimportant family conflicts, often devised in a subjective manner. In these cases, rights are exploited to the maximum extent, while tasks are executed to the minimum extent.

In order to avoid this type of spontaneity in knowledge of life and in order to place cooperation with the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and youth on a more correct and organized basis, as well as to ensure a serious commitment on the part of writers and artists to a knowledge of the problems that are solved by the people at this stage of the country's development, the party supports and encourages the initiative of a number of creative artists to work for some time among the masses in the northeast districts of the country.

In improving the level of creative quality, a tangible role is played by literary and art criticism, which investigates the tendencies of the development of art, discovers and reveals new phenomena and, at the same time, brings out the shortcomings and weaknesses that are observed in the creative process or in a particular type or genre of activity. Our literary and art criticism has also been able to play this role. It cannot be said that critical writings are lacking in literature; in comparison with other spheres of social thought, there is even more of them, and sometimes they have revealed tendencies of creative work as well. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that skilled critical thought has not always been present, nor has this thought always followed the creative process in continuity for all types of art. Aside from this, in some criticism, the editors of publishing organs and those on art councils have been observed to hold subjective viewpoints, tendencies to "avoid trouble" and not bring friendships to an end. Evidence of this is found in the fact that many critical writings and reviews of publications are general; they only discuss and paraphrase well known theoretical theses, which are illustrated by a few examples. In this way, no evaluation or selection of works can be achieved.

The discussion of matters of literature and art is sometimes hindered by direct or indirect pressure exercised by authors of works on the critics, as well as by the tendency of the writers and artists themselves not to engage in written criticism. It is an inadmissible fact that many authors expect only praise.

The positive development of the discussion is hindered very much also by accepting as full and precise the first opinion expressed about a work, without allowing other discussions and opinions, and without consulting the opinion of the masses. In the development of creative and problem-oriented discussions, there is still a marked weakness. This particularly harms critical thought and the development of the debate.

The requirements set by the party for improving the quality of literary and artistic works, in the struggle with accommodation to the mediocre and the banal, will also be realized by means of concrete organizational measures on the part of the organs of the state and the party. Like all areas of life, culture, in our country, develops on the basis of a program of concrete plans, under the leadership of the party. In literature and the arts, many concrete tasks which help to improve quality, to educate artists and to enliven critical thought must be pursued concretely. The party organs and basic party organizations have the task of providing a forum for these matters, of mobilizing the creative artists, of disseminating the best achievements and of indicating the most correct solutions for problems to be resolved.

The year 1986, the year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and of its 9th congress, is a year of great testing for our creative artists, a year of concrete commitment to great works, a year in which we, along with all the people and the party, await a good harvest on the great threshing-floor of literature and the arts.

12249/12951
CSO: 2100/9

SOFIA RADIO: U.S. ALLIES OBJECT TO SECRET TALKS WITH IRAN

AU141138 Sofia Domestic in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The (?emerging) criticism in the United States against the administration in connection with revelations about secret weapons deliveries to Iran has forced President Reagan to make a partial confession about the secret links between Washington and Tehran. The President tried to answer part of the accusations against him on this subject in a speech last night.

We have asked Beserka Grigorova for a brief analysis of the question whether he succeeded in convincing the American Congress, and, above all, his Western allies.

[Begin Grigorova recording] As can be seen from the press today there are serious objections in the West European countries to the American administration's actions. There are even direct attacks. In London people do not conceal with dissatisfaction with the fact that while the White House is putting pressure on its partners to take sanctions against terrorist states, as Washington calls them, it is at the same time conducting secret negotiations with such countries, trying to solve its problems on a one-sided manner.

People in France suspect Washington of searching for contacts for future relations with Iran in a situation that might emerge in the post-Khomeyni period; they suspect that the arms deliveries were only part of the deal in connection with the liberation of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

To put it briefly, Reagan's speech did not succeed in convincing anyone; it only confirmed that secret negotiations are already being conducted with Iran and have been going on for as long as a year and a half. They are also intended to improve bilateral diplomatic relations, which according to the United States, should help to bring the war in the Persian Gulf to an end. The weapons were allegedly sent as a signal, to indicate to Iran Washington's serious intention to improve U.S.-Iran relations.

However, it is a well-known fact what purpose the arms delivered to Iran serve. None of these assurances can conceal the truth about the militarist American policy in a number of areas of tension in the world. They cannot conceal the demagoguery of Washington as regards its Western partners, even toward the closest of its allies. [End Grigorova recording]

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CS0: 2200/26

COMMENT ON SOVIET TEST BAN DECLARATION

AU191959 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 19 Dec 86

["Time for Decisive and Responsible Action"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 19 (BTA commentator Rumén Popov)--The Soviet Government declaration proposing an immediate start of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban once again focused the attention of the international community and of the government circles in a number of countries. It is addressed, timely, to the United States and to the other members of the nuclear club, calling on them to reckon with the present-day realities, so that the historic chance should not be missed once again along the road to halting the arms race.

The moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, introduced unilaterally by the Soviet Union nearly a year-and-a-half ago and extended four times since then, has played a significant role in international life. It has encouraged all peace-loving forces and demonstrated that it is possible to take practical and effective steps towards a nuclear test ban and an end of the nuclear competition.

During that period, the United States failed to meet the Soviet Union halfway and, worse yet, it went ahead with its nuclear weapon testing programme. The U.S. exploded 24 nuclear devices since the Soviet moratorium went into force. These experiments are channelled into the development of new types of nuclear warheads, at creating strike space weapons within the strategic defence initiative project. The only reason why the U.S. refuses to join in the Soviet moratorium is its search for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, its eagerness to realize its longtime imperial ambitions and, last but not least, to serve the interests of the military-industrial complex.

It is precisely the U.S. unwillingness to give up the realisation of its "Star Wars" plans that accounts for Washington's negative stand on the numerous Soviet proposals for productive talks on a nuclear test ban and the elimination of nuclear weapons. Members of the administration still believe that the Soviet moratorium is not consistent with the interests of the United States and its NATO allies.

The Soviet Government declaration came as further evidence of the Soviet Union's concern over the destinies of civilisation and for safeguarding the planet's peaceful future. For there is a growing awareness among the political and public circles in the world that at this stage of the nuclear arms race, the time has come for decisive and responsible action. The Soviet Union took yet another major step towards breaking the deadlock on the comprehensive nuclear test ban. That is the message of the Soviet Government declaration.

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CSO: 2200/26

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT DINNER FOR BENIN'S KERKOU

AU031611 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at official dinner held on 27 November at the Boyana residence in Sofia in honor of Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, president and leader of the government of the People's Republic of Benin]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, dear friends from Benin, comrades, I am glad once to welcome our guests and to express the wish for their fruitful and pleasant stay in Bulgaria!

Comrade Kerekou, your visit to our country, which is the first visit of a head of state from the People's Republic of Benin to Bulgaria, is an expression and a result of our common efforts to consolidate and expand the relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples. I am convinced that our talks, which began in a spirit of understanding and friendship, something which characterizes Bulgarian-Beninese relations, will contribute to the further intensification of our bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural sectors. We are both well aware of the fact that there are opportunities for this intensification, but that they must be optimally used in our mutual interests.

In this context, meetings on the highest level are not only useful, a fact of which we are all convinced, but also necessary, because they stimulate the processes of better acquaintance and of closer mutual relations. We believe that the present meeting will serve precisely this goal.

Dear friends, our two countries are separated by great geographical distance; however, our goals and aspirations are close: they pertain to the construction of a society devoted to man's prosperity, to a society pursuing the goal of preserving peace in the world and of consolidating international security, as well as the goal of reorganizing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and of protecting the sovereign rights of the developing countries to own their national resources, as well as to enjoy the results of their own work.

We have respect for your struggle to overcome the consequences of a heavy burden inherited from colonialism. We are following the development of the People's Republic of Benin along the path of progressive political changes and in consolidating its own economic independence with great interest and affection.

Extensive tasks aimed at the full elimination of imperialist domination through the establishment of an independent national economy, tasks aimed at promoting an agrarian reform and widely expanding the cooperative movement, tasks aimed solving important social problems are laid down in the basic documents adopted by the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, which is the leading force in your society, and in the decisions of its Second Congress. These tasks are inspired by the ideas of scientific socialism.

Dear friends from Benin, in going back to the past, we discover a number of common or similar events and developments in the destinies of our two peoples. Both our peoples suffered under foreign domination, both our peoples were robbed by foreign and local exploiters, in both our countries the struggle for national independence and social liberation was a prolonged and uninterrupted process which permitted our two peoples to build a society based on the principles of equal rights and justice today. Naturally, each of our two nations accomplished this in conformity with the historical realities existing in our countries and in accordance with our people's lofty ideals.

For over 40 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been confidently building its new system for the happiness of present and future generations. Contemporary Bulgaria, which was a poor and backward country in the past, is a rapidly developing, socialist state today, equipped with modern industry and a highly productive agriculture, enjoying a most varied cultural life. Under the BCP leadership, the Bulgarian communists and working people in our country are implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, which assessed the achievements of the past and mapped out future prospects for the future construction of a developed socialist society in our homeland.

The similarities in our historical destinies and the close connection between our two countries' goals in our political, economic, and social development are prerequisites for the common striving toward the consolidation and intensification of our bilateral relations. These relations are based on solid foundations and on broad future prospects. Party relations play the most important role in this respect, followed by contacts on a state level, and by economic cooperation, as well as by our cultural exchange.

I would like to take advantage of this pleasant opportunity to convey to you, esteemed Comrade Kerekou, and through you to the people of Benin, our gratitude for the respect which you paid to the memory of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal son of Bulgaria, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, to whom you erected a monument on "Bulgaria" square in Cotonou.

As we ascertained during our talks, the present moment is a moment of destiny for our human civilization--the question of its existence is being resolved today. This demands a new approach to the problems of the missile and nuclear century. The broad initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries, as well as the positions and points of view of the Non-aligned Movement are based on the concern for eliminating the danger of nuclear disaster.

Unfortunately, because of the well-known position adopted by the U.S. Administration in Reykjavik, a historical chance was missed to eliminate nuclear weapons, not only for the forthcoming 10-years period. However, we are optimists and are firmly confident that the opportunities to solve this important question, which is of exceptional significance for the life of mankind, still exist. The efforts of all peoples and of all peaceloving forces, without any exception, are necessary to achieve this goal.

The halt to the arms race and the drastic reduction of weapons and armaments can set free tremendous financial means for constructive goals, including the settlement of socioeconomic problems in the developing countries. Disarmament for the [word indistinct] of development--this is not a mere diplomatic formula, but I would say, it is the urgent demand of our epoch.

Dear friends and comrades, the clouds are becoming increasingly dense over the southern part of Africa. In order to preserve the disgraceful apartheid system and the racist regime in Pretoria, this regime, supported by the imperialist forces, is intensifying its merciless, repressive measures against the native population and persists in the illegal occupation of Namibia. With its policy of state terrorism, the above-mentioned regime is trying to destabilize the situation in neighboring countries. The facts are numerous, but there is only one outcome--namely to eliminate the dangerous hotbed of tension in the south of Africa.

We highly appreciate the peaceloving, anti-imperialist foreign policy of the People's Republic of Benin, as well as its contribution to the consolidation of cohesions and unity with the OAU. Today, when the role of the Nonaligned Movement is increasingly expanding, as the recent eighth conference of the movement in Harare demonstrated, the active participation of Benin in the movement represents a contribution to the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid. I can assure you that we will in the future continue to be your reliable and loyal friends.

Before proposing my toast, I would like to share my satisfaction with you, in being among the first to have the pleasures and opportunity of most sincerely congratulating you on the occasion of your forthcoming national holiday, 30 November. I wish you success in all your initiatives, for the upsurge of your motherland, for the prosperity of the industrious and proud people of Benin.

I propose a toast:

--to your health, dear Comrade Kerekou!

--to the progress and prosperity of the People's Republic of Benin!

--to friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples!

--to peace and social progress!

--to the health of all here present!

Cheers!

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CSO: 2200/26

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH BENIN ON KEREKOU VISIT

AU090401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

["Joint Bulgarian-Beninese communique" on the visit of Mathieu Kerekou, People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee chairman, Beninese president, and National Executive Council chairman, to Bulgaria from 27 November to 2 December--names of Beninese officials in parentheses as transliterated]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, Central Committee, Beninese president, and chairman of the National Executive Council of the People's Republic of Benin, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 27 November to 2 December 1986.

President Mathieu Kerekou laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects to the great son of the Bulgarian people, to the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement.

During his visit to Bulgaria Mathieu Kerekou and those accompanying him visited economic enterprises, as well as the most remarkable historical and cultural sites in our capital and country. They were acquainted with the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society. Wherever they went, the guests from Benin were greeted with cordial hospitality--an expression of the Bulgarian peoples' feelings of friendship and respect for the people in the People's Republic of Benin.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Central Committee, Beninese president, and chairman of the National Executive Council of the People's Republic of Benin, held official talks attended by the following functionaries:

--On the Bulgarian side: Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central

Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Intellectual Development under the Council of Ministers; Ivan Iliev, member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Aleksi Ivanov, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and minister of agriculture and forestry; Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and member of the BCP Central Committee; Academician Atanas Maleev, member of the BCP Central Committee, first deputy minister of national health, and chairman of the Academy of Medical Sciences; Velichko Petrov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Trade and Public Services Association; Milan Milanov, Comrade Todor Zhivkov's adviser; and Dimitur Vulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Benin.

--The following officials attended the talks on the Beninese side: Girigissou Gado, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee Commission on International Relations, and minister of equipment and transport; Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, head of the Press and Propaganda Commission of the party Central Committee, and prefect of Mono Province; Joseph (Degla), member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, head of ideological training and revolutionary education, and second deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly Permanent Committee; Justin (Gnideou), member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly Commission on the State Plan, Finances, and Budget; (Taofika Maliki), chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly Commission on Local Government organs; Pierre (Oskho), member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Assembly Permanent Committee; (Kodzho) Francois (Azodogbey), member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Commission on Agricultural Development; Ali Houdou, member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of information and communications, and deputy chairman of the National Executive Bureau of the Organization of the Revolutionary Youth of Benin; Soule Dankoro, member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of commerce, crafts, and tourism; (Ben Akibou), member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Adolphe Biauou, minister of rural development and cooperation; (Rafiat Karimou), member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Organization of Revolutionary Women of Benin; and (Lalaye Ibitesho), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Benin to Bulgaria.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual cooperation, Todor Zhivkov and Mathieu Kerekou briefed each other on the situations in their respective countries and on the tasks they are coping with at the present stage of development. They reviewed the state of bilateral relations and discussed opportunities for the further consolidation and expansion of such relations.

Todor Zhivkov briefed Mathieu Kerekou on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, as well as on the tasks which the Bulgarian people are coping with in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Todor Zhivkov briefed his guest on the constructive, principled foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This policy is aimed at the consolidation of peace, security, and international cooperation, at the adoption of realistic measures for disarmament and for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, at the maintenance of good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the Balkan countries and peoples.

Mathieu Kerekou expressed his high appreciation for the great achievements of the Bulgarian people, made under BCP leadership, in building a developed socialist society, as well as in promoting the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world.

Mathieu Kerekou briefed Todor Zhivkov on the Beninese people's successes in building a free, independent, and prosperous state and in achieving qualitative changes in Beninese society under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party--their leading vanguard force. Mathieu Kerekou explained the principles of the foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Benin--nonalignment, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual observance of sovereignty and mutual advantage in relations with other states--as well as the efforts of Benin to consolidate African unity, peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples in Africa and throughout the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation for the comprehensive achievements of the friendly people of Benin, along the path of progressive development, attained under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, as well as his high esteem for the anti-imperialist foreign policy of the People's Republic of Benin.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the excellent relations of fraternal cooperation existing between the BCP and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, based on Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism, cooperation which is of decisive importance for the further development and intensification of friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin. They stressed their mutual desire and readiness to persist in mutual efforts for expanding and intensifying bilateral relations in all sectors.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

--A protocol on the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin;

--An agreement on mutual recognition of diplomas and certificates of education between the Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin;

--A cultural and scientific cooperation plan between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin for the 1986-88 period.

Todor Zhivkov and Mathieu Kerekou discussed basic problems of the international situation. They ascertained with satisfaction that the views of the two sides on the issues discussed either coincide or are very close to each other.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern over the existing tension in international relations stemming from the policy of confrontation and arms race, under the leadership of the aggressive, imperialist circles. They denounced the imperialists' attempts to militarize outer space and to achieve military superiority.

During the talks it was stressed that the present international situation requires more than ever the adoption of specific measures and resolute actions for real disarmament and for averting a nuclear disaster, as well as for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

The leaders of the two sides expressed their hope that progress will be achieved in the negotiations on disarmament. In this respect they welcomed the proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986 on the final liquidation of mass destruction weapons by the end of the present century. They welcomed the most recent initiatives of the USSR and of the Warsaw Pact member-states. They stressed the importance of the moratorium on nuclear tests which was declared and extended on several occasions by the Soviet Union.

Todor Zhivkov and Mathieu Kerekou expressed wholehearted support for the courageous and constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. They ascertained with regret that despite the efforts devoted by the Soviet side, no practical measures aimed at the full elimination of nuclear arms and at averting the arms race in space were achieved at this meeting.

The two leaders welcomed the results achieved at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, and stressed the great importance of the meeting of representatives of CSCE member-states in Vienna.

The two sides are confident that the meeting in Vienna will achieve specific agreements likely to improve the political atmosphere and to strengthen cooperation in Europe on the basis of a strict implementation of all principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the "Delhi Six" member-states in consolidating peace and security throughout the world.

The two leaders expressed their great concern at the situation in the Middle East and declared that a just and all-round settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved on the basis of a full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and later, implementation of the irrevocable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state, and implementation of the right of all states situated in that area to lead an independent existence within their secure and universally recognized borders.

The two sides confirmed their support for the Soviet proposals to settle the Middle East problems through an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

In their talks regarding the situation in Africa the two leaders welcomed the historic successes of the peoples and progressive forces on that continent in their struggle for independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and denounced the racist policy of the Republic of South Africa.

The two leaders denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia by the regime in Pretoria, and confirmed their unswerving support for the just struggle of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO]--the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia--and they insisted upon the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to the people of this country in implementation of the UN decisions, including Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. The two sides declared themselves against linking the question of the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the international forces from Angola.

Todor Zhivkov and Mathieu Kerekou expressed their wholehearted solidarity with the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress for the elimination of apartheid. They resolutely denounced the policy of destabilization and the aggressive actions of Pretoria against the "frontline" countries, once more confirming their solidarity with these countries.

The two sides denounced the support which certain Western states are according to the South African regime and declared themselves in favor of adopting and applying comprehensive and obligatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of settling the problem of Western Sahara in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and by the OAU, on the basis of the implementation of that people's right to self-determination in that area.

As to the situation in Chad, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin denounced the maneuvers of imperialism and expressed hope for

the settlement of the conflict by the people of Chad themselves in the interest of national unity, by political means only, and without any interference from abroad.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin stressed the OAU's positive contribution for African unity and in the struggle to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid, for the further consolidation of the political and economic independence of the African countries and for the consolidation of peace and stability on the continent.

The two leaders expressed support for the efforts of the Latin American countries to settle the conflict in Central America in a peaceful manner and without foreign interference. They stressed the great importance of the activities of the Contadora Group countries and of the Lima support group.

The two sides denounced the policy of suppressing the basic principles and norms of international law in this area and called for an immediate halt to aggressive actions against independent and sovereign Nicaragua.

The two sides expressed their concern at the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, and declared themselves in favor of halting military actions and searching for solutions to controversial problems through peaceful negotiations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin support the proposals of the three Indochina countries to settle the problems of peace and security in the region of Southeast Asia by means of a peaceful dialogue.

The two leaders stressed the effective role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the world, as well as its contribution to the struggle for averting nuclear war and preserving peace, to the peoples' liberation from colonial and neo-colonial dependency, and pointed out the importance of the decisions adopted by the Eighth Conference of State and Government Leaders of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare.

The two sides declared themselves in favor of establishing a new international, economic order based on equal rights and democracy, for guaranteeing common economic security to all states, for a just settlement of the problem of foreign debts, in order to put a stop to neocolonialist exploitation, to which the developing countries are subjected.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin confirmed their adherence to the UN Charter and expressed themselves in favor of increasing its effectiveness in settling the basic issues of international security.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding which reigned during their talks and expressed their conviction that the results of these talks will contribute to the expansion of their countries' mutual cooperation.

Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, Beninese president, and chairman of the National Executive Council of the People's Republic of Benin, expressed his sincere gratitude to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to the Bulgarian people for the war, fraternal hospitality accorded to him and to those accompanying him. He addressed an official invitation to Todor Zhivkov to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Benin. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be set at a later date.

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CSO: 2200/26

LEADERS CABLE PDRY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041543 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on their national day]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to 'Ali Salim al-Biedh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]; and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

The telegram conveys most sincere congratulations and warmest good wishes on the occasion of Independence Day--the PDRY's national holiday.

It is stressed that the victory of the revolution crowned the heroic struggle of the people of South Yemen for national liberation and independence, and opened up broad prospects for the people's social advance. Having made their free choice, the workers of the PDRY, under the leadership of their fighting vanguard the Yemeni Socialist Party, achieved substantial successes in building the new life along the path of socialist orientation. We support the efforts of the Yemeni Socialist Party and PDRY leadership aimed at consolidating the progressive order in the country, the telegram states.

The peace-loving anti-imperialist foreign policy of Democratic Yemen and its contribution to the efforts to rally all patriotic and progressive forces in the Arab world enjoy recognition and respect in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The telegram voices confidence in the future development and deepening of the multilateral fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples

on the basis of the principles embodied in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Good wishes are conveyed for great successes of the friendly PDRY people in their struggle to implement the plans for social, economic, and intellectual progress.

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CSO: 2200/26

FILIPOV SPEAKS AT VIETNAM CP CONGRESS

AU182007 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 86 p 7

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, delivered by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and leader of the Bulgarian delegation, on 16 December in Hanoi]

[Text] Dear comrades, I am pleased to fulfill the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and to convey the most sincere greetings and wishes on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists and working people, and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Through you we warmly greet the communists and all working people in the SRV to which we are linked by long years of sincere and unshakable, fraternal friendship.

The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] is an important event not only in the life of your own country, but in the development of the socialist community. This is so because the experience of every communist party contributes to the wealth of the glorious Marxist-Leninist teaching and actively contributes to the wealth of the glorious Marxist-Leninist teaching and actively contributes to the cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

We listened with great attention to the political accountability report of the CPV Central Committee, read by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. We were deeply impressed by the thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis and by the realistic evaluation of the successes in building the new society, by the irreconcilable criticism of shortcomings and failures reflected in the report, as well as by your plans for the future.

The people of Vietnam are confidently marching and advancing along the path of socialism under the leadership of the CPV which has been tempered by hard struggles. We sincerely and fraternally rejoice at your great achievements. We are convinced that the sixth congress of your party will represent a turning point of historical importance and of innovation in the way of thinking and in the activities of your party and country, and will give new

impetus to the unrelenting upsurge of Socialist Vietnam. This is the path following the legacy of Ho Chi Minh--after the victory, to build up your country and make it 10 times more beautiful. We are confident that you will succeed in this construction. This is to, because the cause of socialism is in safe hands on the territory of Vietnam, because, as a Vietnamese poet stated 5 centuries ago, "This land has known both upsurge and decline, but it has never ceased to give birth to heroes."

Comrades, the 13th BCP Congress was held in our country this year, and it proceeded in a spirit of great exactingness. At this congress we assessed the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society. Along with the successes, we also evaluated the shortcomings allowed to occur in solving certain problems.

Our country is today entering a new stage of development in building a developed socialism. We have set ourselves the tasks of accelerating the rate of our development, establishing a new management system and optimally using all factors for a qualitatively new growth, even more actively participating in the international division of labor and, on this basis, ensuring the increasingly full satisfaction of our people's material, social, and cultural needs.

The implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country is the main key to the accomplishment of this task.

In doing so, we are creating the prerequisites for Bulgaria to become a highly developed socialist state, capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century.

The correct party policy, our people's industriousness, and their close cohesion around their militant vanguard--the BCP--these are the reliable guarantees for achieving the great goals which we have set for ourselves.

We are also linking the implementation of our intentions to the further intensification of the participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in socialist economic integration, to the fruitful policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union.

Comrades, our party and the Bulgarian people are deeply aware of the fact that the construction of new life is inseparably linked to the struggle for the preservation of peace throughout the world. This is why we react with such concern and alarm to the drastic deterioration in the international atmosphere resulting from the attitude of the militarist circles of imperialism, and, above all, of the United States. The policy of the present U.S. Government which includes neoglobalism, "Star Wars," acceleration of the arms race, and intensification of tension in various areas of the world confronts mankind with the most fatal dilemma of our epoch--how to avert a suicidal nuclear war?

Mountains of distrust and prejudices have been accumulated in the relations among states, and the anachronistic approach of imperialism, which is based on the use of military force as a chief method of settling worldwide problems, is exerting a disastrous influence upon the international atmosphere. The tremendous existing nuclear arsenals are more than sufficient to transform our beautiful earth into a lifeless and cold planet within the span of a second.

The stand of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is unmistakable and categorical. Peace--which is man's greatest asset--demands the elimination of the nuclear danger, complete and general disarmament, as well as the elimination of the existing hotbeds of tension, the solution of urgent international problems along the path of negotiations. Peace is indivisible. There cannot be security for one side and insecurity for the other. In our contemporary epoch we can no longer rely upon the strength and the "law of the fist." The new realities demand a new political way of thinking.

We note with deep regret that owing to the fault of the American Government and to the policy of militarizing outer space that this government is conducting, the historic chance of gradually and finally rescuing mankind from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons was missed. However, we are optimists. Following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, a qualitatively new situation was created in international relations. The extensive approval for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union throughout the world testifies in favor of this opinion.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported the constructive Soviet initiatives for the elimination of military confrontation. We highly appreciate the proposals of the Soviet Union to include the Asian-Pacific zone in the process of establishing an overall system of international security. We have evidence that these efforts enjoy the enthusiastic support of the peoples of Asia; this was eloquently confirmed by the Delhi declaration recently signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi.

The unilateral nuclear test moratorium declared by the USSR, the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries for disarmament and peace in Europe and throughout the world--all these things serve the cause of peace and security. Our efforts to transform the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, into an area of good-neighborly relations and cooperation, are also directed toward the struggle for clear skies over our Balkan Peninsula.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates and supports the basic and constructive foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the consolidation of peace and security in the world, its consistent struggle and contribution to the consolidation of the positions of socialism, for the transformation of Southeast Asia into an area of good-neighborly relations and cooperation. We are convinced that the actions of imperialism and reaction, aimed at weakening the achievements of socialism in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, are doomed in advance to complete failure. The BCP and the Bulgarian

people, as in the past, will continue in the future to stand firmly on the side of the three Indochinese states and of their just struggle.

Comrades, the indestructible and tested friendship and close cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV, between the peoples of Bulgaria and Vietnam, which are based on the friendship of Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh, the great sons of these peoples, are strengthening and constantly developing, and are assuming new dimensions.

In the spirit of internationalist traditions, the mutual relations and cooperation between the BCP and the CPV are strengthening and actively developing. Although situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from each other, our two countries maintain active bilateral relations. Sealed by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Vietnam in 1979, these relations are constantly expanding and intensifying. Hundreds of Vietnamese boys and girls are being educated in our country, while thousands of others are improving their training in Bulgarian industrial enterprises, on building sites, and in other projects. The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries is accelerating its pace. In this area we are jointly relying on progressive forms of cooperation--such as industrial production sharing, construction of joint enterprises, and so forth.

At the present stage of development the socialist countries are facing great opportunities for the expansion and intensification of integration processes within the CEMA framework. These opportunities give rise to the need for new approaches to the implementation of integration and for its development to a new qualitative level. This is how we see the future development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV. We are convinced that the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will receive a strong impetus as a result of the November meeting in Moscow of first party leaders from the CEMA member-countries.

Dear comrades:

Permit me, in closing my speech, to wish the Sixth CPV Congress the adoption of decisions likely to elevate real socialism on the territory of Vietnam to new heights. The BCP and the Bulgarian people will continue in the future to march side by side with you in the struggle for the successful accomplishment of the new tasks, for the socialist renewal of your motherland.

Long live the heroic people of Vietnam and the CPV--its militant vanguard!

May the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the CPV, between the SRV and the People's Republic of Bulgaria strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

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CSO: 2200/26

DYULGEROV SPEAKS AT TU MEETING 24 NOV

AU010510 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[TRUD's "Own Report": "The Positions of Self-Management Are Strengthening"]

[Text] The executive organs of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council have long since focused their attention upon the creation of all prerequisites and necessary conditions for the application of the new Labor Code, as well as for the consolidation and development of socialist economic self-management.

The Bureau of the Trade Unions Central Council, at its meeting held yesterday, discussed draft directives for the preparation and adoption of a new type of collective labor agreements. The draft directives envisage that such agreements between primary workers, collectives, and enterprises be concluded for the 1987 period and that the preparations for these agreements be implemented along with the compilation and adoption of the new plans. The agreements between the basic workers collectives and the higher-ranking organizations, on the other hand, should be signed for the period up to the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. The draft directives, in determining the basic organizational trends and methods of the new Labor Code as a guideline in practical work, grant broad opportunities for creative initiative to the collectives under the specific labor and production conditions existing in their respective enterprises. The general meetings of the primary workers collectives will discuss the draft agreements between the primary workers collectives and enterprises, along with the plans, tasks, and remarks of the respective brigade council, trade union committee, and brigade leader, prior to the conclusion of agreements.

The participants in the meeting expressed their confidence that the draft directives represent solid foundations for the consolidation of the new collective labor agreements as a chief instrument in settling labor relations under the conditions of socialist economic self-management adoption as soon as possible.

The question of perfecting trade union control in the sphere of labor and labor relations, as well as in connection with the observance of labor

legislation will be discussed in the spirit of the requirements of the new Labor Code. Following the debates, the Bureau of the Trade Union Central Council adopted, on principle, the draft document submitted for discussion, and recommended that the work to explain the essence of the document, as well as the work to finally clarify the organizational structure of the new labor-law and labor-protection system of trade unions, should be pursued in the spirit of the proposals and remarks that were submitted.

The meeting was chaired by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. He briefly reviewed the implementation of the 1986 plan and pointed out the necessity for the trade union organs and organizations, as direct organizers of socialist competition, to mobilize the workers collectives and all working people to overfulfill the plan.

It was ascertained that numerous okrugs have adopted initiatives in mobilizing the working people in the work and struggle for the successful implementation of the first year plan in the current 5-year plan period. Blagoevgrad, Varna, and other okrugs declared the days preceding the end of 1986 as days of shock labor. In Ruse Okrug, on the appeal of the "Georgi Dimitrov" machine building plant, the members of 46 collectives are struggling to fulfill the 1985 plan 5 days ahead of schedule and to achieve a 1.5-2.5 percent overfulfillment of the plan according to all indexes. A competition was organized in Vidin Okrug to achieve record results and to guarantee the fulfillment of the plan 10-12 days ahead of schedule. The Central Committee of the chemical industry workers trade union organized a competition to produce additional goods by the end of 1986.

The bureau adopted a specific decision to intensify the activities of trade union organs and organizations in connection with the fulfillment of the 1986 plan. Great hopes are invested in the organization of an efficient competition to transform the days preceding the end of 1986 into days of shock labor, so that great results may be achieved by all workers' collectives and the backwardness that was allowed to occur may be overcome.

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CSO: 2200/26

DYULGEROV 'DELIVERS' TU CC MESSAGE TO POLISH CONGRESS

AU021059 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by Evgenia Manolova, BTA correspondent, on greetings message from the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council to the First Congress of the "Reborn" Polish Trade Unions, "delivered" by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, in Warsaw on 27 November]

[Text] The greetingsmessage of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council to the Polish Trade Union Congress, which was delivered by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and leader of the Bulgarian Trade Union delegation to Warsaw, expressed recognition for the prestige of the Polish trade unions in their country and in international life. The First Congress of the "Reborn" Polish Trade Union movement represents an important event in your country's political life, the greetings message states. The Polish trade unions today are mapping out a clear and unmistakable program for their work in the forthcoming stage of socialist construction. The working people of fraternal, socialist Poland are consolidating their country's economic strength with a lofty sense of responsibility, in the awareness of being the masters of their own country, and under the leadership of the PZPR.

The international prestige of the new Polish trade unions is constantly being enhanced. We are convinced that they will accomplish all their important tasks involving great responsibility, tasks which were adopted by the PZPR at its 10th Congress.

The working people in our country fully understand and support your plans for the future. They fraternally convey to you their best wishes for the accomplishment of all your plans and projects. The Polish People's Republic is a strong and independent socialist state, an active member of the socialist community; it represents a powerful link in this community. This is in conformity with the vital interests of the working people in our fraternal countries, who are united by close cooperation and mutual assistance in implementing the new projects mapped out in the sector of socialist economic integration.

The greeting message further reads: We have always maintained close relations with the Polish trade unions, united by our joint work and by our joint commitment to strengthen and develop the socialist community. We are ready to engage in new forms of communications, to exchange experience of the best achievements in our practical work, so that the working people may adopt socialist integration as their own cause.

DAILY ON SFRY'S PROGRESS, BEFORE NATIONAL DAY

AU011110 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 27 Nov 86 p 3

["Years of Socialist Advance"--newspaper's heading]

[Text] Belgrade (from our correspondent Dimitur Radkov)--The Yugoslav capital is in a festive mood. The same can also be felt in the other cities in the country from the flags flying, the cheerful crowds filling the pavements and shops, and most of all from the joyous news from the production collectives who have fulfilled their annual plans ahead of time.

In their holiday guise the central squares of Belgrade--Marx-Engels Square, Republic Square, and Terazije Square--have a festive appearance and put one in a pleasant mood. Filled with a stream of humanity, Knez Mihajlo Street is attracting thousands of customers with its shop windows, because no holiday can be celebrated without gifts. The building of the SFRY Assembly has a majestic look, bathed in the brightness of dozens of spotlights. Here the traditional festive meeting is held on the eve of the holiday.

The peoples of Yugoslavia are celebrating their national day--the Day of the Republic. The road to this historic day was a hard one, filled with severe trials and the heroic struggle against fascism and internal reaction. After the treacherous attack of Hitler's hordes against the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav Communists obeyed their party's call and rose in armed struggle, mobilized the masses of the people, and organized a mass partisan movement which grew into a national liberation army of thousands.

During this period the links were born and consolidated between the Yugoslav and Bulgarian resistance movements, which left behind them feats worthy to record in history. In these difficult years, filled with trials, the ties also strengthened and deepened between the mass public organizations, such as the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria and the People's Front of Yugoslavia, which emerged in the heat of the struggle. Under the leadership of the BCP and the Yugoslav Communist Party these became powerful motive forces of the socialist revolution in their respective countries.

Having made a worthy contribution to the rout of fascism, after the victory the peoples of Yugoslavia set out along the path of socialist development. Over the years which have elapsed industrial enterprises have sprung up,

giants have appeared in metallurgy, chemistry, machine building, radio-electronics, and power engineering. The country is now engaged in further developing its economy, and entire new branches of industry are spring up. Substantial advances are also to be noted in education, science, and culture.

The 13th LCY Congress held this summer directed the efforts of the peoples of the SFRY toward continuing fulfillment of the program to stabilize the economy and overcome the difficulties. Attention is being paid to further improving the socioeconomic system and to solving the social problems.

The cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria has deep roots. Today we are linked by the common ideals of socialism and peace. The common border and close linguistic affinity have always been good preconditions for facilitating the development and expansion of our bilateral links. The meetings and talks of the party and state leaders of the two neighboring socialist countries during past decades have provided a fresh impetus to our comprehensive cooperation. Fruitful ties are strengthening and developing between political and social organizations, between ministries, economic organizations, and institutes. Contacts and cooperation in the economy are deepening. Cultural and scientific exchanges are growing.

The complex international situation reveals ever more clearly the importance of developing our bilateral relations. A basic element in these is the consolidation of mutual trust and good-neighborliness, an important factor for making the Balkans a region of peace. The idea of changing our region into a zone free of nuclear weapons is close to the hearts of the Balkan countries and peoples. There is no doubt that this is of substantial importance for achieving the great goal, and turning it into reality.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU

AU091309 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, on his reelection to this post]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to Ezakias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL]:

Dear Comrade Papaioannou,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my personal behalf I most cordially greet you on your reelection to the highest post--AKEL general secretary.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you and the other comrades from the leadership of the fraternal party good health, vigor, and new successes in your noble and highly responsible work in the struggle to defend the interests of the Cypriot working people, implement the decisions of the 16th AKEL Congress, and for peace and social progress.

I take this opportunity to express our solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Cypriot people for justice, to achieve a lasting solution of the Cypriot issue, and protect the territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus, as well as my deep conviction that relations between the BCP and AKEL will develop further on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

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CSO: 2200/26

YORDANOV, VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV AT LONDON EXHIBITION OPENING

AU051506 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Dec 86 p 5

[Excerpts] London, 3 December (from our correspondent Petur Bochukov)--
"A find of the century, of enormous importance for all mankind"--this was
how the world media announced the discovery of the priceless treasure of
Thracian antiquity in Rogozen, Bulgaria, about a year ago.

This evening the exhibition of the Rogozen Thracian treasure organized by
the Committee for Culture and the International Lyudmila Zhivkova Foundation
was officially opened in the British Museum. This notable event in London's
cultural life was attended by Princess Alexandra; Richard Luce, the British
minister of state for the arts; prominent British political, public, and
cultural figures; chiefs and members of the foreign diplomatic missions
accredited to the United Kingdom; and many British journalists.

Also present were Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Min-
isters and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Commit-
tee for Culture; Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Intellectual
Development Council and chairman of the International Lyudmila Zhivkova
Foundation; members of the International Lyudmila Zhivkova Foundation from
a number of countries; and Kiril Shterev, the Bulgarian ambassador extra-
ordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom, together with members
of the Bulgarian Embassy.

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CSO: 2200/26

BCP DAILY VIEWS RELATIONS, DIALOGUE WITH FRG

AU171507 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 86 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Dialogue on a Solid Basis"]

[Text] The visit of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs to our country, at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, which begins today, is a new manifestation of the developing relations between our two countries. The regular meetings and talks between the diplomatic leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG contribute to the maintenance of an active and useful dialogue on the most topical and important questions of bilateral relations and of the international situation.

According to common assessments, the relations between the two countries are developing in a stable manner, without controversial problems. The positive experience accumulated in recent years contributes to a dynamic and mutually advantageous economic exchange between our two countries and an intensifying scientific-technical cooperation. The FRG is our country's biggest foreign trade partner among the developed capitalist states. However, the opportunities for expanding bilateral trade are still great. Our country justifiably maintains that, under a more favorable international atmosphere, the forms of contacts, but also the bilateral results of our relations, would have been greater and more considerable.

The forthcoming Bulgarian-West German dialogue will take place at a time when the world situation remains extremely tense. It is more than ever necessary to adopt a new approach to settling international problems. The arms race forced by certain Western circles, and by the United States in particular, the plans for the militarization of outer space, and for achieving military superiority over the world of socialism are serious obstacles to the development of East-West relations, and to the establishment and construction of normal, mutually advantageous relations in various sectors.

The path toward achieving real progress in the disarmament efforts, in the efforts to establish equal security, consists of open, honest, and constructive negotiations likely to produce results of common interest and significance. Our country, like the other socialist states, acts from the point of

view of unmistakable and coordinated stands, entirely supporting the Soviet Union's proposals to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction as early as by the end of this century.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches particular importance to the further successful development of the all-European process. The Vienna meeting of the CSCE member-states presents a favorable opportunity for settling many problems in the military-political, economic, humanitarian, and other sectors. It is strictly necessary to hold the second stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament, so as to develop specific new steps to alleviate the military confrontation between East and West.

The Bulgarian public shares its hope that during the forthcoming talks in Sofia a better, mutual understanding for the positions of the two sides will be achieved and opinions will be exchanged on a wide range of questions concerning the international situation and that this will contribute to the efforts to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world.

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CSO: 2200/26

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS 'SATISFIED' WITH VISIT

AU131652 Sofia BTA in English 1359 GMT 13 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-Italy: "Desire for Broadening of the Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 13 (BTA)--"We leave satisfied with our visit to Bulgaria because we had important meetings and held a fruitful exchange of opinions"--in this way the head of the Italian parliamentary delegation, Mr Odo Biazini, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the Group for Friendship "Italy-Bulgaria" with the Italian Parliament, assessed the visit to this country.

During the five-day visit, at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, the Italian parliamentarians were convinced of Bulgaria's desire to activate her relations with Italy. That was stressed by the guests during their talks with Bulgarian state and government leaders, and at the same time they pointed out that the desire for widening of the cooperation is mutual, that they are also interested in broader relations in all spheres.

The Italian parliamentarians had, as they said, very useful talks with Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, with Mr Milko Balev, chairman of the Commission on Foreign Policy with the National Assembly, with the leadership of the commission. It was noted at the talks that the visit to Bulgaria sets the beginning of more active contacts, which will enrich the other spheres of bilateral relations.

The delegation had also talks with members of the Group for Friendship "Bulgaria-Italy" with the National Assembly, and with Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

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CSO: 2200/26

SHALAMANOV CALLED VICTIM OF 'TERRORIST ACT'

AU121956 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 12 Dec 86

["Outrageous Offence Against the Person"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA commentator Sergey Nakov)--According to reports from Melbourne, the Bulgarian athlete Naum Shalamanov, world weight lifting champion, said he would not return to his homeland. Correspondents added that he had left for Turkey.

Did he act of his own free will, and under what circumstances did the 19-year-old youth take this fateful decision?

Mr Shalamanov disappeared from his hotel on the evening of December 7. Despite the inquiries made by Bulgarian representatives and the Australian police, his whereabouts remained unknown for 48 hours. Then, the director of some Australian Turkish-language newspaper came forward to speak allegedly on his behalf. The police interviewed the athlete at some secret place. He stood in hiding for five days and did not appear in public to say what he intended to do.

This gives us reason to think that he is the victim of a terrorist act, similar to the ones committed against some socialist countries' citizens over the last few years. After Yulianov and Osmanov, this is already the third such case with a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

There is not a single fact to contest the assumption that Mr Shalamanov was separated from his comrades, taken among Turks, strongly pressured for days on end and deprived of the possibility to guide and choose his actions.

There is not a single fact to suggest that he intended to stay abroad. On the contrary, the clothes and talismans, the money and the world cup, the gifts for the family left back in his hotel are a positive indication that he was looking forward to seeing his homeland soon. And once there was a change of heart, it could not be spontaneous but must have been induced by outside factors and forces.

The Australian authorities' refusal to allow Bulgarian representatives to meet Naum Shalamanov can only be described as outrageous. This immoral course of action reinforces the impression that there is a cover up. Perhaps it was not by chance that a REUTERS report used the expression: "Australia was cooperating in the case..." for what could be more normal and natural than that meeting to take place, so that the team manager and the Bulgarian consul general could see for themselves that Mr Shalamanov was in fine condition and that he could confirm to them personally whether he had made his decision voluntarily or not?

We should recall that it is not for the first time that Naum Shalamanov has become a target of unfriendly acts on Australian territory. In March 1985 he said the following at a Young Communist League conference and his words were published in the NOVA SVETLINA paper: "I am somewhat worried that during my recent participation in some international sports competitions, certain foreign reporters and nationals have been seeking to provoke me. At the Australia Games they tried to take me and show me a disgusting scene--the burning of our Bulgarian tricolour flag by some twerp. They also provoked me because of the restoration of my name. They tried to tear me away from Bulgaria."

Such acts give rise to the just anger and indignation of the entire Bulgarian public, of every honest man. How could a country, with which Bulgaria is maintaining normal, friendly relations, allow the carrying out of terrorist acts against a Bulgarian national? The Australian authorities are undertaking the grave responsibility of disregarding the norms of international relations and human rights.

Naum Shalamanov has been led astray from the road to his homeland.

He grew from a child to a world famous athlete under the instruction and care of the Bulgarian sports school and in the excellent conditions of the socialist system. Shalamanov's world records and champion titles were won by a Bulgarian and they belong to his Bulgarian homeland. No one can ever deprive him or Bulgaria of them.

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CSO: 2200/26

POGLED WEEKLY URGES OPENNESS IN REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS

AU031441 [Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian on 17 Nov 86 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Barukh Shamliiev, economic commentator of the weekly POGLED entitled: "Alarming Openness [Glasnost Russian word used]" dealing with an accident that occurred in the Kremikovtsi metallurgical plant on 4 September 1986. According to Shamliiev's report six workers--four women and two men--died in a storage tank, and "burned like torches."

The author describes the details of the accident, which occurred during repair work in the storage tank. He points out that several compulsory safety measures provided for such cases were neglected before the accident. According to Shamliiev, this neglect was one of the main causes of the accident. He adds:

"The questions in this case are urgent: What are the causes and who are the directly responsible persons? What kind of measures should be adopted in order to prevent similar cases from occurring in the future, especially since this fatal accident was the 10th in a row in Kremikovtsi in 1986?"

Shamliiev describes his meetings and talks with several officials involved in the accident and their reactions. Referring to his interview with N. Nedyalkov, chairman of the Kremikovtsi town council of trade unions, he stated, "According to Nedyalkov, openness in this case was, allegedly, inappropriate. What can we achieve by such publicity, aside from causing a sensation? He advised me not to deal with this question since it was expected to be discussed anyway."

Shemliiev particularly emphasizes the question of the "violation of labor safety measures" in the case of the Kremikovtsi accident, which according to him, is of priority importance. He reports that they say in this context: "The accident was widely discussed and publicized in the metallurgical enterprise, where it occurred. The workers were briefed on the measures to be adopted. So, why should we bother to do more? Writing about these things in the newspaper can only reopen old wounds."

Shamliiev further adds: "The responsibility for labor safety in our country is not a personal task of the workers, but applies above all to the economic organization. Those who most violently rejected publicity [glasnost] were those who were morally and materially responsible for labor safety. Labor

safety is an element of socialist management, it embodies socialist democracy and its humanitarian essence. Just as the law cannot be applied on the basis of expediency, the publicity of violations against labor safety cannot be the object of evaluation--according to whether it is useful for some individual, or not. To shun publicity in this case means to shun public control which cannot be replaced by publicity within the limited circle of the plant staff. The struggle against lack of discipline and neglect is closely linked to accurate information about them." Shamliiev adds that "In this case publicity was suppressed for several years." He says: "I heard hard and bitter statements from the workers. They said that metal is considered more precious than a human being in the Kremikovtzi plant. This is an exaggeration, of course, stemming from their sorrow about their dead comrades. However, the question still arises: Does this bitterness not emanate from the existing discrepancy between material-technical and social priorities? Is this not one of the reasons for the existing manpower fluctuation among metallurgical workers, for the shortage of new workers' cadres, and so forth?"

Shamliiev dwells on the necessity for modernization and innovation in the Kremikovtzi plants, for which, according to him, measures are already planned, adding that the mass media, including the weekly POGLED, have joined this campaign. In the last paragraph of his article, he returns to the subject of labor safety, saying, "Whenever we talk about the 10th fatal accident in a row in 1986 due to neglect of labor safety measures, which as Georgi Dimitrov stressed, must precede all other measures in the organization of production, we must point out that the restriction of alarming openness to the limited circle of the plant staff and of responsible specialists, is neither in the interest of the enterprise in question, nor in the interest of society."

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CSO: 2200/26

DEVNYA PLANT PROCESS SYSTEM 'BEING REESTABLISHED'

AU042121 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Dec 86 p 2

["At Devnya: Process System Is Being Reestablished"--newspaper's headline]

[Text] Devnya, 2 December (BTA)--The electrolysis and caustic soda production departments at the Poliviny Chloride-2 Plant are beginning operation. This is only part of the results of the comradely aid received from the labor collectives of construction, installation, industrial, and economic enterprises in the okrug and the country as a whole who are taking part with their manpower and equipment in overcoming the loss and damage from the production accident in the Devnya Chemical Combine. The work, carried out on a broad front, is bringing about the accelerated reestablishment of the process flow system. Preparations are also under way to bring the production capacities in the liquefaction section of the chlorine production division back into operation. A month after the accident, production is beginning of the two main chemical products--caustic soda and chlorine.

In the installations which suffered the most damage--the vinyl chloride and poliviny chloride departments, in parallel with the clearance work design work is also in progress to enable an immediate start to be made on constructing the new production capacities. These will be built to a contemporary technical standard, with a high degree of reliability. [Sofia NARODNA MLADZHZH in Bulgarian on 3 December carries at the foot of page 2 a 25-word advertisement placed by "The Investors' Control Directorate at the Devnya Chemical Combine, Devnya," seeking staff for "the new heavy soda production department." The staff required comprise shift supervisors, plant operators, machinery and equipment fitters, control instrumentation workers, electrical fitters, and electronics specialists.]

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CSO: 2200/26

DEVNYA PLANT CAPACITIES 'WORKING AT FULL STEAM'

AU181806 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Dec 86 p 1

[Report by Varna correspondent dated 14 December: "At the Devnya Chlorine, Vinyl Chloride, and Polyvinyl Chloride-2 Plant the Chloride, Hydrochloric Acid, and Caustic Soda Production Sections Are Operating at Full Steam"]

[Text] The tasks of the first stage of the reconstruction works at the Devnya Chlorine and Polyvinyl-2 Plant have been successfully completed. During days of intense work and sleepless nights, the chemical staff, construction collectives, and everyone who came here from the okrug and the whole country, answering the call of their heart and their workers' conscience and displaying true heroes, have accomplished an immense job, which under other circumstances would have required a much longer time to complete.

As Engineer Rumén Dyakov, the plant director, stated today (Sunday 14 December), all the ancillary shops and sections at the plant have been restored and are operating normally, including the voltage-reduction substation which provides electric power to the whole plant, and the "Steam, Water, and Conduit [kanali]" Section which provides general services for the process pipelines. The installations for production of gaseous nitrogen, the most important gas from the technological viewpoint, are also working at maximum capacity. The Central Plant Laboratory is also functioning normally.

The plant collective has lived through exciting times during the past week. The Electrolysis Section, one of the main departments, has been put back into operation, and to date 320 tons of chlorine have been produced. The Caustic Soda Section is also operating normally, and has produced 250 tons of caustic soda, while the Chlorine Liquefaction and Hydrochloric Acid Production Section is also working normally. The Caustic Soda Purification Section is also completely repaired, and will be started up on about 20 December, when the intermediate feed product for it will become available.

The remaining two main production divisions of the damaged vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride plant are being restored according to schedule.

All necessary social and living conditions for the normal work of the collective were created within only a few days after the accident. The collective has been mobilized and is filled with determination not only to restore the plant, but also to achieve a higher technical and technological level and a higher degree of safety.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON 'LEGAL EDUCATION'

AU111048 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Interview with Prof Kostadin Lyutov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and chief prosecutor of the Republic, by Vasil Chobanov--date and place not given]

[Text] [Chobanov] The October session of the National Assembly adopted a package of amendments and addenda to the Penal Code and the Penal Procedure Code. I presume that these amendments did not change anything about the tasks of the Prosecutor's Office and the methods of achieving your goals?

[Lyutov] Following the 13th BCP Congress we were assigned tasks involving great responsibility. On the one hand, we must make prevention a fundamental aspect of our work. That is so, because no penal responsibility can be efficient as long as the causes and conditions giving rise to crime remain untouched. Crime prevention, however, would be impossible unless we are assisted by the other elements of political organization of society, by the economic managements, enterprises, and workers collectives. Our task therefore involves the obligation of "mobilizing" the economic managements and the workers collectives in the enterprises in connection with preserving socialist property. We are striving to intensify the struggle against corruption and other forms of malicious crime. The most recent amendments to the Penal Code adopted in October 1986 serve this task, as well.

[Chobanov] As a specialist working in the field of penal law, are you inclined to overestimate the role of punishment?

[Lyutov] Despite the traditional concept of the Prosecutor as one who is in favor of severe punishment, I must say that I do not think so. Severe punishment is an extreme method which we apply only when there is no other solution. However, this method can be as harmful as it is useful. This applies, in particular, to imprisonment. This is why we are trying as much as possible to apply the new statutes of releasing culprits from penal responsibility and putting them on probation. It is right to give a chance to a person who has committed a mistake and to give him the opportunity of demonstrating that he can learn also from milder correction methods--such as administrative and

social measures. If this individual fails to justify our trust, we will adopt more severe sanctions. The essential point, however, is that in most cases the lighter punishments prove to be more effective. The Prosecutor's Office and the Court of Justice are perfectly capable of estimating who has deserved such trust. It is significant that people who have once been released from penal responsibility rarely commit new crimes. This is due to a great extent to our people's natural instinct for justice. Such humanitarian measures are an effective method of preventing future crimes and violations.

[Chobanov] What about the Bulgarian citizens' standards of legal education; are they high?

[Lyutov] I am tempted to say that our people's legal education standards are high. That is because I am aware of how much we have achieved in this respect. Nevertheless, we still lag behind the standard we should have attained. I am not talking so much about legal ideas, as about the principles of law. People do not yet sufficiently understand these principles. Many of them are unable to coordinate their rights and duties. We legal experts are certainly responsible for this situation, since our task is not only to spread ideas, but to educate. Certain leading functionaries are lagging behind as regards legal education, as well. This applies to the economic sector, in particular. These people think that only their economic tasks are of any importance and that the existence of laws, instructions, regulations, and so forth. I mention this not because I would like to point out this phenomenon, and not because it is developing on a mass scale, but because it is incompatible with the functions of such people. Some time ago the question of air pollution caused by a certain enterprise was raised. The chief manager of this enterprise arrogantly refused to answer the Prosecutor. He even declared that this pollution, which caused great damage and outraged many people, was carried out on his personal orders and that it would stop only when he decided that it should. He made this statement to the Investigating Judge and to the Prosecutor with the self-confidence of a leader who is above the law. Such cases, unfortunately, exist and we must overcome them, if we wish to preserve our reputation as a constitutional state.

[Chobanov] Could you describe the shortcomings against which you are struggling most irreconcilably?

[Lyutov] They are, above all, corruption and greed, alcoholism and lack of discipline. Discipline, in my opinion, is one of the "commodities" in extremely short supply.

[Chobanov] Could you describe the role you attribute to the law as an instrument of social control?

[Lyutov] We have not yet invented sufficiently strong instruments of social control outside the sphere of the law that are capable of settling the sharp conflicts in which the law is involved. That is why, if we wish to create a morally and politically healthy society, we must enhance the role of the law. The party, government, and all local organs have accomplished a great deal in this respect, but there are still certain reservations. The increased prestige of the law, however, presupposes increased prestige of the lawyer.

It is true that great importance is attached to our work and great trust has been placed in us. The lawyer must be a criterion of morality, honesty, and discipline. He must set an example of strictly observing the law. Nevertheless, no matter how embarrassing it may be for us, we must admit: some of our colleagues have deviated from their noble tasks. However, we think that the severity with which we react to such cases confirms our conviction that the lawyer must be a model citizen in our socialist society.

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CSO: 2200/26

SOFIA COUNCILOR ON CITY'S ANTIPOLLUTION MEASURES

AU111509 Sofia BTA in English 1257 GMT 11 Dec 86

["The Ecological Situation in Sofia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 11 (BTA)--The problems of the ecological situation in Sofia were the topic of a press conference held here today with Mr Ivan Totev, deputy chairman of the Sofia People's Council.

Dwelling on the measures which are being taken for overcoming the damage suffered by the city's environment as a result of urbanization, industrialization, and motorization, he noted that the necessary optimum limits have not been reached yet.

[A total of] 223 million leva were spent in the last five-year period (1981-1985) for the construction of purification installations. Ninety one per cent of harmful substances exhausted into the air are now intercepted. The share of purified water is about 80 per cent and 65 closed water circulation systems have been built. More than 80 activities polluting the environment have been discontinued and more than 100 store houses have been taken beyond the limits of the city. In 1985 the green areas in Sofia reached 2,900 hectares.

Improvement of the ecological situation will continue in the following trends: ecologization of urban development, raising the efficiency of the operation of the existing purification installations and the building of new ones, the introduction of waste free technologies and closed water circulation systems and priority development of electric power transport.

There has been drawn up an ecological map of the capital.

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CSO: 2200/26

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT ON EARTHQUAKE CONSEQUENCES

AU162013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers have discussed the issue of overcoming the consequences of the 7 December 1986 earthquake, and adopted a decision related to the issue.

The decision points out that the earthquake, whose epicenter was in the village of Strazhitsa, Veliko Turnovo Okrug, was the strongest and most destructive earthquake in several decades. It caused great material damage in many areas of Veliko Turnovo and Turgovishte Okrugs.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers evaluate that, immediately after the emergence of the difficult situation, the party and state organs of the affected obkrugs and districts initiated energetic measures to quickly create normal living conditions for the people. Thanks to timely information on the situation in the affected areas from television, radio, and press, the entire country became a partner to these settlements' problems. Hundreds of working collectives and thousands of citizens throughout the country, immediately, and on their own initiative, demonstrated their socialist humanism and offered material and moral assistance to those afflicted by the earthquake.

In order to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster and create normal living and working conditions for the population of the affected areas, the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers decided:

--The Bureau of the Council of Ministers is to implement uniform leadership and coordinate the efforts of the state, economic, and social organs to restore the damage caused by the earthquake and ensure the necessary conditions for further developing the affected settlement.

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--The Plan on the Scientific-Technical and Socio-Economic Development of the Country During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period, and the 1987 plan and budget are to allocate the necessary means and resources for overcoming the consequences of the earthquake.

--The decision obliges the ministries, the other departments, and the economic trusts to adopt measures to quickly restore production, the study process, the health services, and other activities on the territory of the affected settlements.

--Those who have suffered from the earthquake area to be rendered the necessary material and financial assistance, the decision reads.

--In order to restore the settlements affected by the earthquake and to establish conditions for implementing construction work, the relevant departments must quickly conduct the necessary engineering-geological, hydrogeological, and seismological activities, and prepare projects which are to be coordinated with the conclusion on the seismic and engineering-geological macrodivision [mikrorayonirane]. Repair and restoration work, and new construction in the affected areas is to be assigned to the Construction Association and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, with the active participation of the construction organizations from other okrugs and departments. The construction organizations are to receive [word indistinct], the necessary equipment, and transportation means.

--A task has been set for the Bureau of the Council of Ministers to ensure concrete measures for the work of the state and economic organs and organizations to implement the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers.

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BRIEFS

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION--The Permanent Intellectual Development Commission of the National Assembly examined the draft laws for the uniform state plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the state budget for 1987 at its session today. There is a substantial increase in the capital investments in the intellectual development sphere, and in particular for science and scientific services, education, and culture. It was pointed out that to ensure the overall fulfillment of the decision of the 13th BCP Congress and the demand for qualitatively new growth, it is necessary for the intellectual development sphere to look for additional capacities and internal reserves, that is, reserves within the structure of the expenditures provided for in the draft laws to more fully satisfy the requirements and to develop science, education, culture, and the mass media. The session was chaired by Comrade Yordan Yotov, chairman of the Intellectual Development Commission. Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, also took part in the commission's work. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 86 AU] /6662

GANEV LEADS TALKS IN CAIRO--["Bulgaria-Egypt: Political Consultations"--BTA headline] Cairo, December 10 (BTA correspondent)--The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Egypt held political consultations in the Egyptian capital from December 8 through 10. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Egyptian delegation was led by Mr Ahmad Hatatah, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Mr Ivan Ganev was received by Mr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, by Mr Muhammad 'Ali Mahgub [spelling as received], minister of state for Awqaf (Islamic endowment), and by Mr Osama al-Baz [spelling as received], director of the President's Office on political affairs. The sides exchanged views on topical international questions of mutual interest and expressed their readiness for a further promotion of bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural sphere. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1408 GMT 10 Dec 86 AU] /6662

MIKHAYLOV-LED DELEGATION IN CYPRUS--The BCP delegation led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned from Cyprus yesterday. The delegation took part in the 16th Congress of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). At Sofia airport the delegation was met by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 86 p 2 AU] /6662

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION FROM UK--The Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Georgyi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development, returned from Great Britain on 6 December. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Dec 86 p 2] /6662

FIRST STAGE OF DEVNYA REPAIRS--The first stage of the restoration work after the accident at the Devnya Chlorine and Polyvinyl-2 Plant has been completed. As our correspondent Georgi (?Svestnikov) reports, chlorine production has been started and the plant has produced its first 200 tons of hydrochloric acid and over [word indistinct] tons of liquid chlorine. The shift led by Ivan Karanedlkov has ensured production of the first quantities of ready-to-use caustic soda. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Dec 86 AU] /6662

SUPPLY SHORTCOMINGS IN EARTHQUAKE AREA--Katya Dzhorova, our correspondent in Veliko Turnov Okrug, reported on the situation in Strazhitsa today. The evacuation of objects of cultural value from the damaged buildings of the local reading room and art gallery have started today. Over 24,000 books and documents are being transferred to the new reading room building in the village of [name indistinct], while numerous works of art will be transferred to the okrug art gallery. Our local correspondent Karamfilov is reporting by telephone from the Popovo conurbation system in Turgovishte Okrug which has been damaged by the earthquake: As of today, 320 families have been installed in trailers [furgoni]. The electrification of the trailers is continuing and the restoration of electric light in the homes is being carried out with efficiency. Construction and assembly work is also being carried out for the repair of damages on schedule. However, certain difficulties in the supply of the population, with materials do exist. The regular supplies of coal for the conurbation system have been interrupted, for example. There is a shortage of 4,000 tons at the present moment. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Dec 86 AU] /6662

INTERNATIONAL CULTURE CONFERENCE--["Social Functions of Culture"--BTA headline] Sofia, December 11 (BTA)--The theoretical conference of the multi-lateral Commission on the Theory of Culture, Literature and Art ended in Sofia today. Its main topic was the social functions of culture. Taking part were researchers from Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The commission adopted a declaration which expressed full support for the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik and for the peace initiatives of the other socialist states. The participants in the conference believe that the representatives of progressive culture together with all scientists should be involved in the struggle for the elimination of the threat of nuclear holocaust, for the strengthening of world peace and security. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 11 December, after reporting the same items, adds the following: "Comrade Yordan Yotov received the leaders of the delegations which took part in the theoretical conference today. The guests were briefed on the topical tasks which the Bulgarian Communists and people are solving at present in order to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress."] [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 11 Dec 86 AU] /6662

CSO: 2200/26

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN BROADCASTING INTERVIEWED

Prague TVORBA in Czech 29 Oct 86 p 8

[Interview with Dr Josef Hora, deputy director of Czechoslovak Radio for foreign broadcast, by Danica Kozlova: "Messenger of Peace and Friendship"]

[Excerpts] At the end of August 1986 the foreign broadcast of the Czechoslovak Radio, known to the world as Radio Prague, celebrated its 50th anniversary. We spoke about the traditions and current programs of that radio station with Dr Josef Hora, deputy central director of Czechoslovak Radio's foreign broadcast.

[Question] How do the methods of your editors' work differ from the work of foreign broadcasters in the West?

[Answer] First of all, it should be noted that at present the importance of foreign propaganda conducted by states in the world is increasing as never before. The programs broadcast for that purpose on the radio are its most effective means. A 1985 world poll organized by UNESCO showed, for instance, that 10 industrially advanced states alone are broadcasting 9,500 hours of foreign programs per week. The number of short-wave stations has increased six times over the past 25 years. It now exceeds 2,000. There are one and one-half billion radio receivers (in other words, about 300 sets per 1,000 persons) in the world today. It was no coincidence that the participants in the international theoretical conference on problems of foreign broadcasting last April in Havana emphasized that the processes of information and communications had become some of the basic means of progress and at the same time a matter of vital importance to mankind. Those problems spread beyond the confines of technology a long time ago and became extremely important cultural, political and economic tools. Of course, our class adversary, who fully realizes this fact, is spending more and more funds to persuade people to support his strategic goals. Handerson, one of the hard-line conservative British spokesmen, defined this policy quite candidly when he stated: "First, it is necessary to attach people's ethics, emotions and souls; there the means of psychological warfare may play the most significant role. The struggle for human minds is one of the most critical battles of this nuclear era, and its outcome will determine the life of the Western world itself." I am quoting his

statement because it confirms not only that imperialist propaganda attributes considerable importance to the achievement of influence over the attitudes and consciousness of the people all over the world, but also the methods chosen for that purpose, because in this struggle bourgeois propaganda does not fight fair and square. Any means are permitted in the arsenal of the West's ideological strategy--slander, lies, distortion, concealment of truth. This serves a double purpose. On the one hand, the West is trying to use its foreign propaganda to monopolize the flow of information and thus, in fact, to distort the self-awareness of nations. On the other, it tries to isolate citizens in its own countries by restricting their access to information. The objective of both of those methods is to distort facts to such an extent that this disinformation guides people's actions. In 1981 the US journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS, for instance, published an article by the sociologist Kannob, who noted that the more informed the people are, the harder it is to brainwash them; for that reason, people are given a placebo--emasculated and distorted information. Furthermore, another American, Prof R. Goodin of Yale University, in his book "The Politics of Manipulation" sees this phenomenon as a tool of moral control over people. In his view manipulation is well-organized deception of the people.

Of course, these and similar methods are completely alien to Czechoslovak foreign broadcasting and to our fraternal radio stations in other socialist countries. Our tasks and objectives are self-evident: to help strengthen socialist positions in the world, to spread the truth about the peaceful policy of the socialist countries, especially of the USSR, and thus, to help show people a direction in the maze of current international political relations with the disinformation of bourgeois propaganda.

[Question] What response do your programs elicit in the world today?

[Answer] In the first year of its broadcasting Radio Prague received 4,443 letters. Now the same number of letters addressed to Radio Prague are received every 10 days. We broadcast 50 individual programs with a total of 39 hours on air every day. Our programs are broadcast in 11 languages on 22 frequencies. We receive a response from 96 countries all over the world. Since 1953, when we began to register the receipt of letters, the mail delivered the 3-millionth letter from a foreign listener in 1985. Thus, we know exactly that Radio Prague was waiting 17 years for its first million, 9 years for its second million, and only 6 years and one month for its third million. This proves beyond any doubt growing world-wide interest in our programs. By the way, our contest "Why Did You Begin to Listen to Radio Prague?" announced this year on the occasion of our 50th anniversary received over 5,000 replies. To give you at least some idea, I should like to quote a typical letter from our Italian listener G. Giorgio: "We should give you a diploma on Radio Prague's 50th anniversary, because I think that it is not to the credit of your listeners that they remain loyal to Radio Prague, but rather to your credit because your interesting programs merit our--listeners'--attention. Your programs maintain a high cultural standard and we would feel very sorry to miss any of them. Therefore, I should like to extend to you my sincere thanks and congratulations."

[Question] How do you keep in contact with Radio Prague Listeners' Clubs abroad?

[Answer] Naturally, Radio Prague's relations with its listeners are not limited to contests. By the way, we always invite 5 winners to visit the CSSR free of charge. Radio Prague Listeners' Clubs have been operating for 25 years. The first club was organized in Cuba in 1960 when some long-time listeners of Radio Prague in one community set up a club. In its statutes--which we have kept in our archives to this day--they noted: "In this way we wish to express our gratitude to Radio Prague for giving the whole world the facts about developments in Cuba and all of Latin America, and furthermore, for its efforts to strengthen the unity among people, races and nations." In the quarter of a century since then about 1,800 such clubs have been organized. Of course, their endeavors vary, but about 330 of them are very active. They send us regular reports about their programs, organize exhibits and lectures, for example, on Czechoslovak state holidays, they discuss Radio Prague's programs, send us their suggestions, recommendations and questions, but more than that--they even play soccer in the name of Radio Prague, or again, some clubs, such as Radio Prague's "African Woman" in Zaire, are exclusively for women. [...]

Of course, we are trying to cooperate with all Radio Prague Listeners' Clubs as closely as possible; according to our possibilities, we are providing them with books, magazines and other propaganda materials and souvenirs they need for their club's activities.

[Question] What are the tasks of your broadcast at the start of its second half-century?

[Answer] Radio waves know no borders. Of course, their specificity has both positive and negative aspects because the decisive question is whom or what they serve. [...] Therefore, in the future we shall continue to strive for nothing less than to enable our listeners in every country from which we registered responses to our programs to hear in our broadcasts a voice speaking to their minds and hearts, a voice responding to their desire to live in peace and encouraging them to fight against evil and hatred in international relations--a voice of truth about socialism.

9004/9835
CSO: 2400/56

NEW APPROACH TO SOCIAL SCIENCES DEMANDED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Kunovjanek, departmental chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Social Sciences in the Current Era"]

[Excerpts] It is axiomatic that during a period of rapid R&D advances science plays an important role as a force of production. In this respect no one will doubt the contribution of technology and natural sciences, but when it comes to social sciences we occasionally encounter two extreme attitudes. One of them adheres to the opinion that the social sciences are of minor importance for the development of production forces. We may encounter the other extreme as a rule when society must cope with certain problems. Then we may note efforts to shift disproportional responsibilities or even guilt to the superstructure and, thus, also to the social sciences. Neither of these views reflects the position and the role the social sciences must assume in socialist society.

Naturally, the social sciences are not abdicating their part in society's orientation. In the current era communist and workers parties in countries that are building socialism are focusing their interest on complex issues related to revolutionary tasks in the development of society both in individual socialist countries and in the worldwide context. Miscellaneous needs to accelerate the socioeconomic development, their correlations and interrelations, for example, with politics, economics, the social sphere, technology, culture, law, psychology, etc., demand an intensive and comprehensive analysis. The communist party above all is interested in particular in establishing a solid scientific basis for processing such complex problems and in developing on that basis philosophical, economic and social prognoses that will provide a solution to the scientific management of socioeconomic processes.

The role of the subjective factor in the broader sense of that word, from an individual as a member of society, up to, for instance, work teams united in their effort to fulfill socially meaningful tasks, will be further enhanced over the next 10 years. Socioeconomic development and R&D progress cannot be stepped up without comprehensive development and rational employment of human creativity, without higher qualification and social competence, and without citizens' involvement in labor and social actions.

In the current era we cannot be satisfied with a mere analysis of past achievements. Such an analysis may serve as no more than a point of departure for the social sciences in their formulation and focus of their philosophical, economic or social views for the future. An important role is played here by the stipulation of appropriate strategies for the development of pure science which, if incorrectly focused, would have adverse consequences not only immediately but over a prolonged period--on the level of our sciences and society in next decades.

To be sure, it is difficult to assess by current administrative methods the contribution of the social sciences to comprehensive development of society. We therefore reject any attempts at quantitative expression of the effect of the social sciences because their influence on individuals, work teams and the entire society is of a very complex and long-term character; sometimes its full impact becomes evident only in the next generations and, thus, it cannot be expressed in simple accounting terms as "credit and debit."

In this conjunction the role of the subjective factor in the narrower sense comes to the fore; it concerns the scientists' own activity, creativity and feeling of responsibility for their contribution to society. In this sense science may be compared to an austere monastic order. The keys to a dynamic development of the social sciences are held by individuals--scientists--whose task is to intensify Marxist-Leninist theory and to resolve socially relevant problems.

At present we often use the term "new quality" in various contexts. This is not a cliché. The endeavor to attain a new quality is neither a fad nor a campaign but a natural, normal phenomenon of the current stage in the building of our socialist society.

We may ask what specifically does new quality of work in the social sciences mean and how should it be understood. We must seek an answer in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress. New quality of development stems from comprehensive intensification of production based on R&D, structural economic reconstruction and efficient methods of labor management, organization and incentives. The strategy of further progress presupposes better social relations, the development of forms and methods of programs for political and ideological institutions, strengthening of socialist democracy and forceful eradication of every obstacle to technological and social progress. Thus, it is absolutely certain that new quality in scientific work will not consist of cribbing from one book in order to produce another by changing words without changing the contents.

In this conjunction, however, it is axiomatic that we must proceed from the premise that in society and, above all, in the social sciences, nothing can be created from a vacuum. Therefore, new quality cannot negate anything created in the past. On principle we must reject any negativistic criticism which presents itself as the correct solution or

even as the goal. Here the law of negation is in full force: the social sciences must adopt positive achievements, critically reassess the negative aspects and, on that basis, take a creative approach to new, timely problems and needs occurring in social praxis.

In no case, however, may actualization of social sciences and their closer relation to praxis be reduced to apologetics, excuses and justification of the praxis in which, objectively and subjectively, major or minor shortcomings may crop up. Theory cannot offer false explanations of erroneous pragmatic steps that will not bring us any closer to the building of the communist society.

It would be really paradoxical if the classics of Marxism-Leninism were used as a shield by individuals whose rigidity and dogmatism directly counteract the whole concept and meaning of the works of Marxist-Leninists.

If the social sciences are to help create an abundant life for our socialist society and nurture a comprehensively developed personality, they must be able to prove their achievements before the public. This does not at all contradict the demand that the theoretical level of their research be continuously upgraded. The achievements of the social sciences must affect our social praxis and be reflected in people's attitudes. That demands that social sciences acquaint our public with the results of their studies in a language comprehensible to all; they must not regard the creation of "meta-languages" that few can understand as the pinnacle of their success and as a hallmark of their scientific erudition.

Social science research cannot be intensified without creative discussions which must be addressed first of all to urgent problems of our society's socioeconomic development. We shall not--and we cannot--find a panacea for all existing problems in classic Marxist-Leninist literature. Nevertheless, we must proceed at all times from the classics as from our methodological source. Here we must concentrate on new, timely issues; however, social praxis may draw necessary conclusions only from knowledge that is in agreement with reality and does not distort facts. We shall not find truth in declarations and instructions; truth is established in scientific debates and disputes and tested by experience.

Nevertheless, it must be strongly emphasized that such discussions cannot be limitless and an end in themselves; they must follow certain rules and most of all aim at a certain target--on conclusions which our party and state authorities may apply in the administration of our society. When organizing such debates, we expect that top officials of social science institutes and particularly our party organizations will assume a meaningful role in such discussions.

A very relevant question pertains to truly dialectic interrelations and proportionally balanced views on past history, solutions of present problems, and an outlook for the future because it is more imperative

at this time than ever before to proceed all the way from theory to analyses of the current situation and to informed prognoses of the future.

The development of theory may be very seriously jeopardized if science becomes monopolized by an individual or a group. In a number of instances a single scientific institute was engaged in the study of a specific problem or of an entire branch of social sciences and then it jealously guarded "its domain" from any intrusion by outsiders. This is in complete contradiction to the imperative which calls for creative development of the branch. Experience has shown that as a rule, monopolization of science produces a paralysis and hampers solutions of new, urgent problems.

In such correlations the planning of scientific studies has acquired an entirely new meaning. The state plan for basic research which plays here a decisive part determines the orientation of studies over a relatively long period and provides opportunities for future scientific research. It is no coincidence that in this context industrialization of the sciences, including the social sciences, is now being discussed in the USSR.

Certain problems stem from the fact that essentially the same individuals are drafting, fulfilling, reviewing and assessing the state plan for basic research. Thus, tasks in which this or that expert is subjectively interested--but not problems whose solution would benefit our society--may be included in the plan. In the future we must review the criteria of the plan and the evaluation of its fulfillment, and reconsider current methods of initial and closing presentation of opposing views and the relevance of the achievements of academic scientific institutes for praxis.

These are some of the urgent tasks which are at present confronting the whole area of social sciences. Scientists in other socialist countries are posing similar questions. For that reason our cooperation with them, especially with institutes in the USSR, has become more important than ever before.

New, truly effective forms of cooperation in this area have been outlined at the session of the USSR-CSSR commission for the cooperation in the social sciences which took place in Moscow in early October.

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SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FAMILY FARM HOUSEHOLDS REVIEWED

Warsaw WIES WSPOLCZESNA in Polish No 8, Aug 86 pp 154-156

[Review of book by Barbara Tryfan, "Socjologia rodziny wiejskiej w Polsce" [The Sociology of Rural Families in Poland], Wydawnictwo SGGW-ARM, Warsaw, 1985*, by Janusz Sulimski]

[Text] Can a student textbook provide interesting and provoking reading? Yes, it can. I will try to justify that answer.

Barbara Tryfan, a scholar studying the problems of rural social life, has in recent years been concentrating on the problems of rural women and the elderly. Aside from that, she also teaches and that is the goal of her book. Under the general title of "The Sociology of the Rural Family in Poland", the author presents students with many themes from the realm of knowledge of several related sciences such as family sociology, agricultural economics and social psychology. It is not easy to synthesize knowledge in this field because these are problems that are already fairly well known and it is not easy to add or think up anything new. In spite of these difficulties, it seems that every reader finds something interesting, regardless of what he may already know about the subject.

The entire work consists of 11 chapters with short and unambiguous titles. The first two ("The Family in the Process of Change" and "Evolution of the Rural Family") discuss selected elements from the sociology of the family and present a good amount of information, definitions, typologies and initial data. The author does not limit herself to a dry discussion of all family functions but does refer to empirical studies and the changes that have taken place since the end of World War II. These changes are also the subject matter of chapter 3 ("Marriage Patterns") in which she explains that economic incentives have almost ceased to play a role in marriage. However, in spite of that, there still continue to exist some financial aspects of marriage and that may also be a result of the fact that the role of economics and the feeling of "being the owner of land and home" is also a responsibility to not squander what goods one has. For that reason, it is often the "rich mistress with a home" and the bachelor owning his own small farm that good candidates

for marriage. At the same time, it is also true that the family has little or no role in the selection of marriage partners.

In chapter 4 ("Biological and Social Maternity"), the author introduces her readers to demographic problems and then certain aspects of everyday psychology (such as the child's position within the family). The chief terms defined in this chapter are fatherhood, fertility and fecundity. This chapter presents too little statistical data but one subchapter does present much data on birth control. At the same time, it does however address these problems within the context of the achievements of sociology and demography in western countries. I feel that the most interesting chapter is 6 ("The Social Position of Rural Women") which presents much auxiliary information, some of which is anecdotal in nature (such as the author's memory of the once "famous" theories of O. Weininger or Professor Bischoff). This chapter also mentions the theoretical achievements of cultural anthropology which are made even more interesting by some of B. Tryfan's conclusions. At the end of this chapter, the author states: "The present position of rural women is the result of many new phenomena and processes and it cannot be judged for social fairness. Life forces us to treat rural women as food producers because as in other countries around the world, they play a very important role in this sector of the economy" (p. 79).

I feel that this idea can be still further developed. Unquestionably, the burdens carried by rural women in Poland have profound causes. Social progress has still not extended itself to all areas of human endeavor and in the case of rural women as homemakers, wives and mothers, their work load has not been eased by overall social improvements. The daily problems faced by rural women from the most intensively-farmed regions in western countries cannot be compared to the social and economic situation of rural women in Poland. In France, West Germany and Holland or Belgium, rural women are involved solely in keeping house or raising children while it is the husband or those who work for him that are directly involved in farming. Unfortunately, for various reasons, women in Poland have farm work to do in addition to their housekeeping responsibilities. Often enough, it is also the case that the women alone must also run the farm. The heaviest work is done by helpers from the agricultural circles or by neighbors and relatives. In her broad discussion of the problems of rural women, B. Tryfan even says that the additional burdens placed on women are the "costs of modernity". A substantial part of these burdens comes not only from professional work outside the farm which may indeed strengthen the prestige and authority of women but also from all of the needs created by general advances in civilization.

In chapter 8 ("The Household as a Socialist Category"), the author recognizes that the chief difference between rural households and others is the family ownership of land, property and buildings. I would add that this feeling of ownership gradually makes the members of such households and families independent from society as a whole and from various decisions affecting the rural population.

At the present time, we are seeing a mass drive for equality between the sexes in farming families and my own research confirms this trend. There are families in which some activities are carried out by the persons that best know how to do them (all types of crop sowing and animal husbandry requiring specific conditions, observation of principles and rules of procedure). However, along with the changes in the functioning of agricultural households, there are also changes taking place within the families. These changes usually involve practical expression of the need not only for free time but also for self-realization. More and more often, one meets rural people of various ages that have devoted much time to some interest. These are often people with unique hobbies and some of them are real experts.

One of the important characteristics of the changes within rural families is the establishment of more partnerly relations. The author asks how far advanced these relations are now and what independent variables govern that process. She comes to the conclusion that despite the many positive changes in rural life, it is the nonagricultural families that have the most partnerly relations and the farming families with the least. The author also notes that the sharing of household responsibilities means that the husband must effectively help in many traditionally female chores. However, this model is one that is only slowly gaining acceptance. Many more of the traditionally male responsibilities must be done by women. However, it is necessary to point out that the author has not considered households in which the grandparents also live. It seems that the grandparents that still enjoy good health do many chores within these families. Practically speaking, there are families in which both spouses of the middle generation work outside of the farm and in their absence from the home, the grandparents perform various jobs from hard ones like lighting ovens and milking cows to lighter but fairly burdensome tasks like caring for the children.

In the same chapter, B. Tryfan acquaints her readers with the problem of family disintegration. Following some opening remarks based on the observations of F. Znaniecki, she presents data comparing the rural and urban divorce figures. According to the author, the greatest threat to lasting marriages in Poland is alcoholism. Rural divorces seem to be rising but at a still lower rate than in the cities. The lowest divorce rate is found in the least-developed regions of the country. B. Tryfan also feels that the divorce rate is lower in rural areas not at all because of any personal emotional bonds but because of concern for the good of the household and children who often force people to continue their marriages, stifle their own discontent and give up other values.

In the last two chapters of the book, the author presents the problems of the elderly, the turnover of generation and the inheritance of property.

The volume concludes with a brief glossary of terms. This glossary seems somewhat modest for such a complex work with many Latin terms that may pose problems for modern students and readers.

With regard to the problems of the elderly, B. Tryfan intends to publish a separate work on rural social policy and to discuss within this work problems such as a retirement system for farmers.

In sum, after reading this synthetic work, I can say that it presents information not only useful for teaching purposes but also provides an up-to-date image of rural families in Poland. For the reader, this is above all true because this image is presently the subject of research, these are important problems and that there are still many things that need to be changed in the lives of rural families in modern Poland.

The entire text of 138 pages contains much information and data that is easy to absorb. In comparison to other texts (on other sciences such as sociology and political economics), this one is much clearer and provides interesting reading regardless of its didactic goals.

12261

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STATE FAULTED FOR BLOCKING PRIVATE CHILD CARE INITIATIVES

Warsaw WIES WSPOLCZESNA in Polish No 8, Aug 86 pp 62-69

[Article by Maria Lopatkowa: "The State -- The Educator -- Children"]

[Excerpts] The strict separation between the state and private sectors means that a great potential for providing social aid to children is going unexploited. We are a nation of sensitive people. It is enough for the press to publicize childhood misfortunes in an orphanage for example and all at once, a great number of people call in to offer help. Unfortunately, this willingness to help can often go no further than good intentions. The assistance offered comes from private individuals but the child concerned is a ward of the state and the regulations will not allow institutional and private assistance to be combined. For that reason, the people who offer help to children in state-owned establishments are often regarded by those establishments as an intrusion and this is beginning to lower the public's sensitivity to the problems of these children.

Here is an example.

A certain Ms. Nelly U. became acquainted with the case of Grzes [Grzegorz], an 11-year old boy and a ward of a welfare establishment for the mentally handicapped. Grzes is unfortunate. He cannot read or write. His own parents have lost interest in him: once they discovered his handicap, they gave him up entirely to this school. What will Grzes do once he turns 18? Most probably, he will stay in a social welfare home with handicapped, sick and old people but Nelly will not allow that to happen. Since Grzes has developed a close bond with her as his "adopted" grandmother, he has made substantial progress in his mental development. Emotional stimulation has a very beneficial effect on mental growth. Nelly therefore feels, and is supported in her convictions by several psychologists, that there is a chance that the boy can be taught to read and write, learn a simple profession and become a useful and somewhat self-supporting member of society.

For this to happen, the boy needs private assistance that will stimulate his growth and help to create the proper conditions for his future life.

Group educational establishments have very limited possibilities for providing individual child care. Therefore, Nelly's help should have been enthusiastically received but was not for the reasons I have already stated. Nelly "hindered" the work of the school and is not too eagerly seen there. She has therefore appealed to the Committee for Defense of Children's Rights to help her help this handicapped and abandoned child.

Ms. Nelly justified her appeal to the committee, stating: "The director of the establishment at which Grzes lives says that he is taking a risk by allowing me to take the boy to the zoo or clinic because if they were an accident, the school would be held responsible. The child is in a state institution and I am a private individual. For the school's employees, I am that 'lady from off the street', as they call me. For Grzes, I am his grandmother and that's just how I feel because that child has no one at all in this world who will love him".

The case of Nelly and Grzes is not an isolated one. Public aid for children has been reduced to two forms: financial aid in the form of money placed in an account under that child's name and the organization of festivities for the giving of gifts. At the same time, there has been almost totally eliminated the sort of individual educational help from outside that is most needed by these children and the people that work at these establishments. The teachers have too many children in their classes to give them any of the individual attention that they require and these teachers therefore need help from an outsider who is ready and willing to work with a child. State and public mutual support in this childcare is made all the more necessary, the crueler the child's fate. Chronically-ill, handicapped and abandoned children lumped together in state establishments are lonely and feel no real attachment to someone who comes to them because that is part of their daily work routine. A child should have support from the friendship of at least one private individual. Every educator who loves children is seeking such a person for his wards because he knows that such volunteers cannot be replaced by even the most dedicated school employee.

It seems quite strange that in the care of handicapped or disadvantaged children, it is not the children themselves that are regarded as most important but an incorrect concern for state property. The lack of skilled teachers in rural areas means that an urban teacher who wants to work in the rural areas can under the regulations have two homes, a private home in the city and a residence at his or her place of work in the country. Specialists that work abroad have two homes, their own in Poland and the one they inhabit while abroad. Even persons serving a prison sentence are not deprived of their homes. At the same time, it is a "substantial irregularity" for a teacher or school director who owns his or her own home to also live under the same roof with the children that need him. An educator who gives up his or her own free time to help children should be encouraged rather than discouraged from doing so.

Every government should want for its citizens to be able to best use their abilities for the good of the state. Therefore, there should be incentives for citizens in every field of work to serve the state with the skills that most benefit society.